PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

No. 52,452—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1902. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Milkmaid LARGEST SALE in the WORLD. GRAND Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1902.
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne.	11th Jan.
* ORIENTAL	3284	F. N. Tillard	18th "
M.L. CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	25th "
* PENINSULAR	5787	T. Leigh	1st Feb.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	8th "
* PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	15th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5787	T. Leigh	22nd "
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	1st March
M.L. PERSIA	7351	W. A Wheler	8th "
EGYPT	7912	G. L Langbourne.	15th "
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	22nd "
* VICTORIA	6327	E. Crewe	29th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Lanzborne.	5th April.
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	12th "
M.L. VICTORIA	6327	E. Crewe	19th "
* PENINSULAR.	5787	T. Leigh	26th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing.

All Passengers must attend at that place between noon and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 3rd January, 1902.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Androvich.	4,139	1st February 1902
IMPERATRIX	....	4,212	1st March 1902.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 195

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail
* S.S. MORAVIA	Mecozzi	3,506	in January 1902
* S.S. INDIA	....	2,934	in February 1902.

* Will not carry passengers.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 1,056	Rs. 632-8.
Available for 12 months	" 1,166	" 687-8.

TRIESTE TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, through Trains, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, VIA SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
CARINTHIA	G. Marocchino	2,813	23rd Feb., 1902.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 92, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 31st December, 1901.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE

(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	M. Saporite	15th Jan., 1902.
Doa. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Feb., 1902.

And on the 15th of every subsequent month.

BOMBAY to VENICE calling at ALEXANDRIA and BRINDISI.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on
NILO	2840	....	27th January, 1902.
V. FLORIO	2840	Montano	24th February, 1902.
NILO	2840	....	27th March, 1902.
V. FLORIO	2840	Montano	26th April, 1902.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	Single. Tickets, 4 months.	Return Tickets 6 months.	9 months.	12 months.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class	605	907-8	963	1,028-8	1,100
2nd "	357-8	550	577-8	605	660
3rd "	165	..	..	..	..

SPECIAL RATES FOR THE VENICE LINE.

To BRINDISI or VENICE ..... 1st Class Rs. 500
" " " " 2nd " " 325

Above fares include the Coal primage of ten per cent.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service.

S.S. BORMIDA, Tons 3,000 from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 17th January, 1902.

ITALIAN COLONIAL TRADING Co., Ltd.,
C. BOGGIANO, Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, No. 15, Old Mercantile Bank Building.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
YARRA	4,255	Negre	16th Jan., 1902.
CALEDONIEN	4,229	Blanc	13th Feb., 1902.
SALAZIE	4,255	Aubert	13th Mar. 1902.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYDS S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S.S. "SALAZIE," 4,255 tons, Captain, Aubert, to sail on THURSDAY, 9th January, 1902.

For further particulars apply to

O. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 10th Jan., at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S.S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on TUESDAY, the 14th January, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on THURSDAY, the 9th Jan., 1902 at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahamerah, and Bussreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR MARMAGOA, ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, LAMU, TBO, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S.S. "NEVASA," 2,998 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, the 8th January.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "BOOLDANA," 2,860 tons, on or about 15th January 1902.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 7th January, 1902.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of, Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

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PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S.S. "IDZUMI MARU," Captain M. J. CURNOW, 3,230 tons, WILL SAIL for JAPAN direct on 12th instant.

For freight and passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.
No. 23, Rampart Row, Bombay, 6th January, 1902.

W. W. & CO., BOMBAY.

WILLIAM WATSON & CO.,

PASSENGER & SHIPPING AGENTS, BOMBAY.

(ESTABLISHED 1867.)

Book...PASSAGES and Ship ...CARGO } to { England and the Continent.
Book...PASSAGES and Ship ...CARGO } to { America and Australia.
Book...PASSAGES and Ship ...CARGO } to { Africa and China.

and to all PORTS of the WORLD.

Offices in BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, KARACHI, LONDON (Head Office) Liverpool, Marseilles, Port Said, Cape Town and Durban, S. A.

WILLIAM WATSON & CO.

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PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS AND MISSIONARIES booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Saillings by all Lines, sent FREE on Application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

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WANTED all to know that cure in most obstinate cases of HYDROCELE and ASHTHMA guaranteed. Instant relief, perfect and final cure, absolutely harmless. No inconvenience. Thousands cured. Bottle Rs. 5 for each. DIABETES and ACIDITY speedily cured whatever be the stale. Never return. Numerous stubborn cases successfully cured. Rs. 3 per bottle of each. PILES of all forms disappear magically by the use of our wonderful specific. No salve nor purge. Prompt and positive. Bottle Rs. 2. FEMALES' FRIEND—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Rs. 3. Correspondence held strictly private. Testimonials and Lists sent free. Apply to:—M. NAGER, V. C. Works Rangbhai, Bazar Gate.

TREACHER & CO., LD..

CALL ATTENTION TO THEIR

SPLENDID STOCK OF PORTS AND SHERRIES.

SELECTED and SHIPPED DIRECT to the COMPANY by the FIRST EUROPEAN FIRMS.

SHERRIES—

FROM GONZALEZ, BYASS & Co.

	Rates. Per doz. Rs. a.
AMONTILLADO.—A genuine "Natural" Sherry of Superior quality, very old and choice, one of the driest of the Xerez Wines	41 0
MANZANILLA.—Dry, of a fine straw colour, and unsurpassed for Delicacy and Purity; it is a perfect "San Lucar" Wine of full flavour and firmness	26 0
LIGHT SHERRY.—A pure light Spanish Wine of very fair quality	16 0
JEREZ ORO DE LA FRONTERA	23 0
GOLDEN SHERRY.—Rich, nutty-flavoured Dessert Wine, much Admired	28 0
OLD DRY SHERRY.—Well Matured, remarkably soft and dry, and free from Acidity. Specially recommended	28 0
VINO DE PASTO.—A good Generous Dinner Wine, unequalled for price, and well suited for family use	24 8
PALE DINNER SHERRY.—An excellent light Wine for general use, in great demand as a good clean drinking Sherry	21 0

SELECTED PORTS—

SANDEMAN & Co.'s.

	Special Cash Rates. Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
SUPERIOR OLD PORT.—This our well-known "Invalid's Port," so generally prescribed and recommended by the Medical profession, is a superior Dessert Wine of fine Bouquet and Character	34 0	18 0
OLD PORT—A rich and fruity Wine of moderate price	19 0	...
FINE OLD PORT.—Of good body and flavour: it is a wholesome, Nutritious Wine, thoroughly matured previous to being bottled	25 0	13 8
WHITE PORT or Vino Branco	23 0	...
" " Stone's Black Capsule	40 0	...
" " " Green "	30 0	...

SPECIAL.—It should be noted that the Company are not merely the Agents of a few Wine Merchants at Home, but themselves buy direct from the Producers, and their prices bear one profit only.

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BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., LTD.,

BOMBAY.

HOLD THE LARGEST STOCK OF

ARTISTIC FURNITURE IN INDIA.

Also a New and Select range of CRETONNES, TAPESTRIES, SILKS, PRINTED LINENS, &c. and every other HOUSEHOLD REQUISITE.

Inspection of

NEW GOODS INVITED.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

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HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB BLEND WHISKY.

A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE.

WELL WORTH A TRIAL.

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co. LD., BOMBAY.

SOLE AGENTS.

CARLSBAD

THE NATURAL and ONLY GENUINE SPRUDEL SALT

is used in the treatment of Diseases of the Liver, when patients are unable to visit the Spa.

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INGRAM & ROYLE, Ltd., London.
OF ALL CHEMISTS, STORES, &c.

Sole Wholesale Agents for India,
STANLEY OAKES & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

GLARE GLASSES.

WITH the disappearance of the Monsoons and the prospects in the future of Hot and Sunny Days, we beg to remind all, whose Eyes are affected by the glare of the sun, of the necessity of using SUN SPECTACLES. Our neutral tinted Glare stirrup-shaped Spectacle give the greatest comfort in use. They can be obtained in shades of light medium and dark. The lense are of the best make, absolutely free from air bubbles and water marks, so common in the cheap Spectacle.

Steel, Rs. 6. Nickel, Rs. 10.
Gold, Rs. 75.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

GREEN'S APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT.

BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, and DINNERS AVAILABLE at SHORTEST NOTICE.

OYSTERS NOW IN SEASON.

HAMS, BACON AND CHEESE, AS SUPPLIED TO GOVERNMENT HOUSES CALCUTTA, SIMLA, BOMBAY, OOTACAMUND AND MADRAS, and the principal MESSES and CLUBS throughout India and Burma.

BACON—	Rs. a.
REAL WILTS MIDDLE, from 20 to 30 lb., each per lb., (original weight)	1 2
do. do. do do. on cut	1 3
REAL WILTS BELLY, from 8 to 20lb., each per lb., (original weight)	1 0
do. do. do. on cut	1 1
CUMBERLAND BELLIES, from 10 to 16lb. each per lb.	1 0
do. do. do. on cut	1 1
RASHERS OF BACON, per 1lb. tin	1 4
HAMS—	
Home cured, Pale Cumberland, from 7 to 26 lb., each per lb.	1 2
Cooked ready for table, whole or half Ham per lb.	2 0
Cooked, in slices "	2 8

CHEESE—	Rs. a.
STILTON ENGLISH PRIZE DAIRY, whole Cheese, Per lb.	1 6
do. do. do. on cut "	1 8
GORGONZOLA, REAL, whole Cheese "	1 6
do. do. do. on cut "	1 8
CHESHIRE do. on cut "	1 0
GRUYERE, Real "	1 0
CHEDDAR, Pale Loaf "	0 14
DOUBLE GLOSTER "	0 14
AMERICAN "	0 12
EDAMS & GOUDAS "	0 12

COLD WEATHER DELICACIES NOW.

Ox Tongues, Bath Chaps, Cakes, etc, etc.,
Tom Smith's Famous Sweets and Crackers.
SEND FOR SPECIAL LIST.

W. B. GREEN & Co.,
VICEREGAL CATERERS,
APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1868.

LADIES' PREMIER BICYCLES.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., LD., are offering their Entire Stock of BICYCLES at CLEARANCE PRICES :—

CLEARANCE SALE,
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CLEARANCE SALE,

		Reduced Price. Rs.	List Price Rs.
6 Model	"Kangaroo"	150	275
2 "	"Popular"	165	300
3 "	"H"	165	300
3 "	"G"	190	330
6 "	"Kohinoor"	200	360
2 "	"Royal"	230	400

A few Models of Men's Machines are also available at CLEARANCE SALE PRICES.

Entire Stock must be Cleared without delay.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
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BAHADUR CIGARS.

PAR EXCELLENCE THE BRAND LEADING.

OF INDIAN CIGARS.

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MADRAS. LONDON.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

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105 MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GORGONZOLA, PARMESAN AND GRUYERE CHEESE.

Liver Sausages, Frankfort Sausages, Hard Smoked Sausages, Vienna Sausages with Sourcrout, Mortadella Sausages in tins and Milan Sausages in skin.

Sourcrout in Glass Jars and in Tins, Fonds de Artichokes, Champignons, Salsifis, Choux de Bruxelles, Macedoines, Flageolets, Petit Pois Ex-Fin in Tins, etc.

Coarse Grained Ural Caviare, Royans a la Bordelaise, Anchovies (salted loose), and in Bots, in Oil, Smoked Herrings (loose,) Thon Fish, Best Sardines in Oil, etc. German Mixed Pickles.

Chartreuse, Benedictine, Kummel, Maraschino, Peppermint, Absinthe, Kirschenwasser, Anisette, Mandarino, Mastica di Scio, Cremes assortis, etc.

Barbera, Nebiolo, Polcevera, white, Chianti, Moscato Apposito and Sparkling, Capri, Corvo, French and Italian Verm uth, etc.

Macaroni, Vermiceili, Italian Rice, Lentilles, Double and Single White Beans, Italian Grams and Split Peas.

Walnuts, Almonds, Hazelnuts, Malaga Raisins, Naples Figs and Chestnuts.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET, a thoroughly genuine article. Only Rs. 10 per Dozen Quarts.

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Mr. HENRY DALLAS'
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TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!

BY SPECIAL DESIRE!
A
GRAND SMOKING CONCERT
WILL BE GIVEN BY
THE ENTIRE STRENGTH OF THE COMPANY.

Doors open 8-30 p.m. Commence 9 p.m.

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PANCHGANI HIGH SCHOOL will REOPEN, D. V., on FEB. 6th.
THOROUGH EDUCATION AND EXCELLENT CLIMATE.
For particulars for Boys apply to
THE REV. J. REDMAN,
Chaplain, Panchgani.

FOR GIRLS apply to
MISS KIMMINS,
The Knowle, Panchgani.

WARNING.

THE Undersigned will not be RESPONSIBLE for any DEBTS incurred by his Crew.
F. T. HAGGIO,
Commander, S. S. Clio.
3 Jan. 1902.

REMINGTON SCHOOL OF TYPEWRITING.

WE are OPENING a SCHOOL of instruction in the REMINGTON STANDARD TYPEWRITER, which will be open to the Public on the 1st FEBRUARY. In the meanwhile applications of intending students may be registered at our Address below. The term will be for 3 months, and the fees Rs. 3 per month. Full instruction in duplicating, manifolding and tabulator work will be given. The department is under the control of a European gentleman from the Remington Company's English head-quarters, of many years expert experience.

There is an excellent opening in countless offices in Bombay for capable operators as well as in Government Departments, the proportion of Remingtons in use being over 80 per cent of the whole.

WARDEN & Co.,
27, Hummum Street, Bombay.
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MINT MACHINERY FOR SALE.

THE BARODA STATE have the following MACHINERY FOR SALE:—

40 Horse Power Horizontal compound condensing engine with single flue Horizontal Boiler. Rolling Machines, C.I. Rollers, Planing Machine, Drag Bench, Milling and Coin cleaning Machines, Lathes, Stamping and Punching Machines, Single and Double Pulley Blakes, Double acting Pump, Leather Belting, Wrought Iron Pipes, etc., etc.

The whole of the above Machinery is at Baroda and particulars and descriptions can be obtained and the Machinery viewed at any time on application to the Chief Engineer.

Offers for the whole or any part will be considered.

GRAHAM R. LYNN, M. Inst. C.E.,
Chief Engineer, Baroda State.
Baroda, 23rd December, 1901.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MERRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS.

The following property belonging to the estate of the late Sir Tharia Topan will be sold by Public Auction on the undermentioned date and hour at the premises by Messrs. MERRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., under instructions from N. C. Macleod, Esq. Receiver in Suits Nos. 255 and 275 of 1893.

LOT 4.

On THURSDAY, the 9th January, 1902, at 4-30 p.m., at the premises.

PROPERTY IN NISHAN PADA ROAD OR NEW BENGALPOORA STREET, BOMBAY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, and dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at Nishan Pada Road, otherwise known as New Bangalpoora Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 50 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Wards No. 2879 and sirrey Nos. 239 and 243, and bounded now or formerly as follows: that is to say, on or towards the west by the said Nishan Pada Road, on or towards the east by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the north by the property of His Highness the Aga Khan, and on or towards the south by the house of Kessumbai, widow of Essaji Pegawakar and which said hereditaments and premises were formerly in the occupation of the late Sir Tharia Topan or his tenants, and are now in the occupation of the Vendor as the Receiver of his states or his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, apply to Messrs Little & Co., Solicitors to the Receiver, or to the undersigned

MERRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co,
Bombay 8th January, 1902.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT DADUR.

Under instructions from the Special Commissioners, in suit No. 146, of 1901, Shirinbai, wife of Byramji Dossabhai Mama vs. Hajee Mohomed Hajee Osman Kadwani and another, and in pursuance of the Decree passed therein on the 19th day of October, 1901, Messrs MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction, THURSDAY, WEDNESDAY, the 8th instant, 1902, at 4 p.m. on the premises, the undermentioned landed properties:—

Firstly—All that piece or parcel of Government Foras land or ground, together with the messuages, tenements, and buildings standing thereon, situate lying, and being at Dadur, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, being a portion of the land registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 552, 553, and 553, New Nos. 12583 and 12574, and new survey No 1-1972, and containing by admeasurement 1260 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—On the north by the ground lately leased to Ganoo Govind by Dadu Kanu Thokar, partly by Government ground, and partly by the land belonging to Dadu Kanu Thokar, and on the south and west by Government ground reserved for the new jail, and on the east by the Dadur Road.

Secondly—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, with a range or chawl standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, at Dadur Road, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under ward No. and street No. containing by admeasurement 72 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land revenue under old No. 170, new No. 12100 and new survey No. 1970, and bounded on the east by the said Dadur Road, on the west and south by the Government land reserved for jail, and on the north by the property of Adam Abdu Patel.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, attorneys for the Special Commissioners, or to the Undersigned.

On THURSDAY, the 9th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms, of a quantity of piece-goods, as well as other sundry goods, etc.

A quantity of piece-goods, such as shirtings, jaconets dhoties, etc., etc.
2 cases white shirtings
2 " silk bordered dhoties.
5 " gauze handkerchiefs.
On account of whom concerned—
3 cases sweetening matter, 5.0 times stronger than sugar.

AUCTION SALE OF PLUSH GUAZE FLANNELS, COTTON COATINGS, VENETIANS, &c., &c.

On THURSDAY, the 9th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned, and on account of the below mentioned parties the undernoted goods:—

On account and at the risk of Anant Shivajee MO. C.C. B.—
943-34, 947-39, 912-14, 948-50.

11 cases cotton and silk plush.
On account and at the risk of Mooljee Anandjee—
—46:—764,885—2 cases cotton coatings.
—462—681,771—2 " "
M 619 A 1159-31—2 " fancy flannels.
M 620 A 1159-33—2 " "
On account and at the risk of Chotalal Ravicarndas—
M 634 O, C B. 1127-28—2 cases woollen gauze flannels.
—862 1169—1 case venetians and corkscrews.
On account and at the risk of Haridas Parsbotum.—
M 195 d. T.—123—1 case colored flannels.
B 820 T. M. S—5689—5,691—3 Cases white cotton flannels.
M 735 E H—732—1 case cotton coatings.
On account and at the risk of Mahomedally Lookmanjee.
M S and C—361 H B. 38-39—2 cases venetian coating.
M S and C—250-19—2 cases striped velvets.

AUCTION SALE OF 47 BALES GREY SHIRTINGS.

On THURSDAY, the 9th Inst. at 3 p. m. Messrs MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co., and on account and at the risk of Mr. Moorjee Cullianjee—
47 cases grey shirtings bearing various numbers.

AUCTION SALE OF WHEAT.

Pursuant to the order made by the Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court, in Suit No. 18469 of 1901, and under instructions from Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., Messrs. MENESSE & Co will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 10th Inst. at 3 p.m., in the Princes Dock Warehouse, No. 10, on account of the concerned.—
V C or nil—122 bags Wheat, or SS "Clydesdale."

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 8th January, 1902.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

(Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this column.)

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

PRESENTATION DRESS FANS.—Excellent Quality and a very Special Collection. In Gauze and Satin, Hand-painted, with and without feathers. White, Cream, Black, Blue and Pink, from Rs. 8 to Rs. 50 each.—MARCKS & Co., LTD., Bombay and Poona.

FOAMING CARBOLIC DENTIFRICE for preserving the Teeth and Gums. Possesses powerful antiseptic properties and arrests decay. Per bottle Re. 1-8. Prepared only by THOMSON & TAYLOR, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

CRICKET AMONGST PARSEES, AND THE STRUGGLE: POLO vs. CRICKET.—Complete. Full of interesting information. Highly spoken of by the English Press. Ans. 10 at all Book-sellers.

WANTED, a TYPIST, with a Typewriter. Apply stating terms and qualifications to Box "No, 51 J.," care of this paper.

ASSISTANTS WANTED.—We have OPENINGS for 2 EUROPEAN ASSISTANTS. One for the Furnishing Department and the other for General Drapery. Salary according to qualifications and experience. Apply to WRENN, BENNETT & Co, Madras.

REQUIRED, for a Ginning Factory in the Berars, a competent 3rd Class NATIVE ENGINEER, for night work. Apply to "No. 15 J.," care of this paper, enclosing copies of testimonials.

GRAND PRIX received by the SINGER Co., for their WORLD RENOWNED SEWING-MACHINES is the highest award than a Gold Medal received by other Sewing Machines of less merit.

THE PINCHINGEST PLACE.—In BOOTS and SHOES is usually the price; this Pinch is unknown at S. & Co's, where upwards of 3000 Pairs of BOOTS and SHOES are now on view to select from. SUTOR & Co. (Retail Agents) THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT and EQUIPMENT FACTORY, (Hornby Road, opposite John Roberts and Co.) Bombay.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE DESCRIPTIVE SHEET ALMANACK FOR 1902.—Only a few Copies available. Got up in a neat and an attractive style in colours on superior paper. Contains in brief valuable and useful information regarding H. E. the Governor's Personal Staff and Additional Members in Council, Gazetted Public Holidays and various departments of the Bombay Municipality, the Bombay Port Trust, the B. B. & C. I. Ry., the G. I. P. Ry., Bombay Post Office, the Stamp Schedule, &c. Price per copy ANNAS FOUR only. Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road.

REAL EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES, by DIMITRINO and Co. of Cairo, known for their exquisite flavour and fine aroma from Rs. 2-4 to 4-8 per 100. Fresh consignments by every alternate Mail Steamer, D. MERWAN & Co., Cigar Merchants, 30, Medows Street, Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

BOOK-KEEPING, Higher Accountancy and Commercial Subjects for Government P. W. D. and exams. of English Boards, Moderate Charges, by S. R. DAVAR, F. S. S., Accountant from London, 9, Elphinstone Circle.

LADIES and Gentlemen are practically trained for business life and the recognised Examinations in Typewriting and Pitman's Shorthand at the KALKA-DEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, opposite Messrs. James & Co., Kalkadevi Road, Bombay. Full success and satisfaction guaranteed, Situations given to Pupils when ready. Full particulars as to Fees, &c., and the highest bona fide Press and other opinions can be obtained from Mr. GOPALDAS LALDAS, Managing Proprietor.

ELECTROPLATE RESTORED, REPAIRS, Silver and Gold-plating of the highest class, carried out by
THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY,
9, Medow Street, Bombay.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c., and Nurses, &c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronised by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy), as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Highest reference given if required. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N. B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices who work by assumed names.

THE NEW IMPROVED CELESTINA with 5 rolls, Rs. 75, Phoenix with a Dozen tunes Rs. 60 to 120 and other Hand Organs. Rates and lists of tunes can be had from STEFFENAUER and Co., 5, Church Gate Street Fort, Bombay.

FRESH PREPARED CRUSHED HORSE FOOD,—Unrivalled in the Bazar for price and quality at Rs. 4-12 per cwt., Rs. 24 per Candy. Enhardy, the most nutricious fattening Food for Horses and Cattle, Rs. 2-4 per packet. A trial order will prove its recommendation. Free delivery. Apply to MANAGER, GRAM and BARLEY STORES, Lower Colaba.

EDUCKETT and Co., of East Street, Poona, the Principal Monumental Sculptors of the Deccan, are prepared to submit estimates for Monuments and Mural tablets of all descriptions and designs. They forward splendid Photographic Catalogues to choose from, and being practical masons themselves, guarantee work to be executed in the best style. Monuments, costing from Rs. 15 to Rs. 1,500 have been executed, satisfactorily. Their latest work, was the "erection" of a most imposing figure to the late Hon. Mr. J. Nugent, C.S.I., I.C.S.—PRICES LOW AND WORK GOOD.

TO STAMP COLLECTORS.—OLD ENGLISH STAMPS of various kinds, either in lot or separately. Fivepenny, Sixpenny, Eightpenny, Ninepenny, One shilling. What offers? Apply "STAMPS," care of this paper.

FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chukla Street.

VISITING CARDS, Door Plates, Peon Badges, Crests, &c., &c., engraved on Brass in the best English Style. Compare workmanship and price, MASANI & Co., General Engravers and Printers, 43, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

TO BE LET.—For the cold weather season, "ROZARIO COTTAGE," a furnished BUNGALOW, at Matheran. Also TO LET, a BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, Narayen Dabolker Road, near the Sea-Shore, Apply to JAFERBHAI MOOKHI CASSAMBHAI, Manager, H. H. the AGA KHAN'S Estate, Gomer Kari, Jail Road, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay, Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

A GOOD PHOTOGRAPH is a Lasting Joy. An Indifferent Photograph for the sake of Cheapness is FALSE ECONOMY. For a Really GOOD LIKENESS go to RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS.

TO LIBRARIES.—NOVELS of the latest Colonial Libraries' Series, slightly soiled, to be SOLD at 8 annas each. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Lt., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Lt., and Messrs. Carrimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-8-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-7-2 per case, at Bandora.

DEVOE'S IMPERIAL BRILLIANT OIL.—A FINE GRADE OF AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL, 125° Fire Test. Imported by STANDARD OIL CO. of New York. Sold at their Godown, Mazagaon, at Rs. 3-12-2 per case.

EK-DAM? RINGWORM SPECIFIC.—The only Remedy known which cures Ringworm or Dhobies' Itch in one application. Per bottle, Ans. 12. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

F. S. MADON AND Co.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CHEMISTS
DRUGGISTS AND GENERAL
MERCHANTS,
UP-COUNTRY ORDERS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.
☞ PLEASE NOTE:—For the Safe Delivery of Orders and Correspondence ADDRESS us as below, because there are others trading under the name of Madon.
F. S. MADON & Co.,
170, SHAIK MEMON STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

MR. A. B. EASTON, having RETURNED to BOMBAY resumes charge of the PIANOFORTE TUNING and REPAIR DEPARTMENT of our business.
SOUNDY AND Co., LTD.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION
SUIT No. 873 OF 1900
TOOKARAM JAOJEE of Bombay Hindoo inhabitant ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
BAPUJEE CASSINATH and SHAMRAO CASSINATH ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the DECREE made in the above suit and bearing date the 12th day of March 1901, the following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his office in the Court House on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd day of January 1902 at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the right, title and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff and of the abovenamed Defendants in all that piece or parcel of land together with the buildings, tenements, standing thereon, situate at Mahaluxmi Warden Road outside the Fort of Bombay, admeasuring seven hundred square yards or thereabouts, and bearing Collector's old No. 57, new No 746 old survey No. 746, and new survey No. 7099 and registered in the books of the Bombay Municipality under ward No. 3554, Street No. 2 and 14, and bounded on the East by the passage leading to Mahaluxmee, on the north by vacant land and on the south and west by a passage leading to the temple of Dhakleshwar.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand and Wadia, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed, at No. 57, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated, this 3rd day of December, 1901.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 415 OF 1900.
JOHN FELIX DE OLIVEIRA ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
SUMSOODIN HAJI EBRAHIM PENKER, JAGMOHUNDAS CHHABILDAS MERCHANT, NUSSERWANJI EDULJI BOTTLE WALLA ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree absolute made in the above Suit and bearing date the 29th day of March, 1901, the following immoveable properties will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION in three lots as under, by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his office in the Court House, on MONDAY, the 13th day of January, 1902, at the hour of 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate, right, title and interest of the abovenamed plaintiff and each of the abovenamed Defendants in the following properties, viz:—

LOT No. I.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Vazawadi in Mahim, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, called Elhurivadi otherwise known as Lotenwadi, admeasuring 1224 square yards or thereabouts with the Bungalow, Stables, Chawls, hereditaments and premises standing or built thereon, and also with any buildings erected thereon or purchased or improvements made by the first Defendant Sumsoodin Haji Ebrahim Penker therein, facing Lady Jamsetji Road, on the West side thereof and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 317 and New No. 4031, and Old Survey No. 342A, and Assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under G Ward No. 4474 (1) and (2) (3) and (4) 4975, and Street No. 302, 302A, 302B, and 302C, and 303, and bounded on the East by the Lady Jamsetji Road, on the west by the property of Memon Noor Mahomed Haji Siddick Essa, on the North by the Vazawadi Road, and on the South by the property of Goolam Hoosein Mohideen Penker.

LOT No. II.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground called "Ghorbhat" Oart together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, and also with any building erected thereon, or purchased or improvements made by the first Defendant Sumsoodin Haji Ebrahim Penker, situate at Upper Mahim in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay admeasuring 3655 square yards or thereabouts, bearing Collector's Old No. 494, New No 4332, Old Survey No. 91, New Survey No. 3-131, Municipal Ward Nos. 5710, 5711, 5712, (1) and 5712 (2) Street Nos. 184, 187, 188 and 188A, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on the East by the property of Panoba Bowla, on the South by the property of Wishwanath Walji, on the West by the Lady Jamsetji Road and on the North by the public passage.

LOT No. III.

All that piece or parcel of Pension Tax land or ground consisting of an Oart called or known by the name of "Lavanta" together with any buildings erected thereon or purchased or improvements made by the first Defendant Sumsoodin Haji Ebrahim Penker, situate lying and being at Upper Mahim without the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement 16,577 square yards or thereabouts, as stated in the instrument of mortgage, or 15,577 square yards as stated in the Collector's bills, and Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 103, new No. 3,661, old Survey No. 165, new Survey No. 1-143, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward Nos. 5178-79 and Street Nos. 151-55 together with messuages, tenements and Bungalows standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward Nos. 5678, 5679 and 5680 and Street Nos. 154, 155, and 156 and which said premises are bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East and North by public passage on or towards the West by the property of Sheoram Hoolji, on or towards the South by the Oart of Rev. D'Souza, Moroiker.

All the properties mentioned in the aforesaid three lots are now in the possession of the Receiver appointed by the Court.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. DAPHTARY and FERREIRA, Attorneys for the Plaintiff above named, at No. 101, Meadows street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 11th day of November, 1901.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner

BANKS.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LAHORE, LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.

SUB-BRANCHES:—MURREE, (April to October) and AMRITSAR.

CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 43,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—

FIXED DEPOSITS:—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS, which may be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches, and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,
W. MOIR,
Manager.
Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 22nd November, 1900.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
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The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained or application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.
2, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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REFRESHMENTS.
CAKES, PLAIN AND DECORATED.
PASTRY
Made by an experienced hand,
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
CONFECTIONERY.
BUTTER SCOTCH AND TOFFEES.
CHOCOLATES AND SWEETS
IN
FANCY BOXES,
HAM, BACON AND CHEESE,
WINES AND SPIRITS.

64, MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.			Age next Birthday
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at death, or in			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. This Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 33, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this provision being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 33-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

A "CAUDLE" LECTURE.

MR. CAUDLE FORGETS TO BRING IN A FAVOURITE SPECIFIC.

"IT is just like you, Mr. Caudle, you never can remember anything specially wanted. Here I am, suffering as bad as bad can be, with fever, and not a thing in the house. Didn't I beg of you particularly to bring in a bottle of BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE, or PILLS? Of course I did; and now you say you have forgotten them. You are very sorry, you wanted them yourself. I should think you did, indeed! coming home at 12 o'clock at night, after eating and drinking, goodness knows what, at that precious Club you are so fond of.

"If it had been Miss Prettyman, the minx! who had asked you to bring her a bottle, you would have remembered it fast enough, I'll be bound? You make no secret of admiring her complexion.

"What's that to do with it? A nice thing for a married man to say to his lawful wife, isn't it? Well, she told me she got rid of her fever by three doses of BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE, and she got back all that pink and white of her's by its use. That is better than paint! Then perhaps you mean to insinuate that I paint! Mr. Caudle, I shan't go to sleep like a dear soul. I have got the fever dreadfully and very likely won't get a wink all night. Not that you care, I might die of insomnia, or anything else, for all you'd trouble. You know well enough the only medicine in fever that is of any use to me is Batliwala's Ague Mixture or Pills. But of course I can't have any, if my life depends on it. You'll go out and knock up the Chemist? You will do nothing of the sort. Mr. Caudle, I won't be beholden to you, or the Chemist either. I'll struggle on till the morning. I will bear my pain in silence. What do you say! Thank Heaven for that! You unfeeling wretch! But of course you never had any sympathy with my sufferings—(Sobs, and gradually drops off murmuring "Batliwala's Ague Mixture and Pills.')"

To avoid a repetition of such a scene at the next night, Mr. Caudle at first thought to telegraph to DR. H. L. BATLIWALA of Dadur for a bottle of Batliwala's Ague Mixture, but remembering that MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., KEMP & Co., PHILIPS & Co., BEYNON & Co., &c., &c. also sell Batliwala's Ague Pills, as well as the Mixture, at Re. 1 per bottle, he went to one of them in person and brought home the bottle. Needless to say that Mrs. Caudle got rid of her fever in a day by its use, and Mr. Caudle slept soundly the next night.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD	Rs.	4-12-0 per cwt.
CRUSHED BARLEY	"	4-12-0 "
CRUSHED OATS	"	7-0-0 "
BRAN	"	3-8-0 "

and all other Sorts of Forage can be had at the Cheapest Rates,—

THE ROYAL FORAGE STORES,
1, ARGYLE ROAD CARNAC BRIDGE, BOMBAY

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

NOTES.

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,

FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY BY TODARMAR,

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WE will SEND STAMPED PICTURE-POST-CARDS to any one who sends us gratis old Postage Stamps of every value for a CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL. Our best thanks in anticipation. DOCTOR EMILIE VON MAYERHACH, PRESIDENT, VOLOSCA, ISTRIA, AUSTRIA.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

RATES.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line. Fourth, and onward Two Annas. Minimum Charge Re. 1-8.

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OPPOSITE MOTILAL MILL, TARDEO,

WITHIN easy reach of Residents of Tardeo, Grant Road, Gowalia Tank Road, Cumballa Hill, Mahalaxmi, Foras Road, Bellasis Road, Byculla, Khetwady, Girgaum, etc., and of Students travelling by Local Trains on the B. B. & C. I. Ry.

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Only 10 min. from Grant Road Station.

Names are now registered for the 1902 Class. Applicants must have completed St. VI of a High School.

Entrance Rs. 3, Class-fee Rs. 5.

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LA MARTINIERE COLLEGE, LUCKNOW.

THE SCHOOL YEAR BEGINS ON 7TH JANUARY. For Prospectus apply to
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IF SHORT OF MILK, AND BEFORE MAKING A FRESH CONTRACT, WRITE TO
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SALES BY AUCTION.

RENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 23, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 8th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Colaba at Bawjee Virji's Jetha by order of Mr. Vrajonji Dewji, and on account and risk of Messrs. Narandas Rajaram and Co.

V D F—100 bales machine-ginned fully good Khandeish cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale

---

On SATURDAY, the 11th inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong victoria in very good order.
1 second-hand strong-built glass fronted miniature brougham.
1 handsome strong-built dog cart in very good order.
1 bay Arab, quiet in harness.
1 Grey pony " " " and saddle.

On MONDAY, the 13th instant at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at 23, Warden Road, Breach Candy, opposite the Bandal Point, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved French polished household furniture of the latest design and workmanship, best plateedware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome sweet-toned ebony cot; a mahogany upright cottage piano by "Ronisch" in very good order, very little used, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, a handsome strong bay Arab horse, one handsome strong carriage, one handsome strong Ikka, W. gelding, broken to harness and saddling policeman and lady's side saddles with bridles, &c., &c., the property of HARTLEY KENNEDY, Esq., Commissioner of Police proceeded to Europe.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view

On SUNDAY, the 19th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Hill Side," Pali Hill, Bandora, the valuable and handsome black wood and teakwood and mahogany plain and carved French polished household furniture, best plateedware, rich crockery and glass, first rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, one handsome strong English-built victoria by Frederick, Selby and Co., London, a handsome strong bay Arab horse, set of brass mounted harness, &c., &c., the property of Rev. C. A. BARBAR.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 8th January, 1902.

ARRIVAL OF ARAB HORSES.

ABDOOL RAHMAN MIRZA & Co., beg to inform the public that they have taken over the STABLES occupied by ALI BIN AMIR, Nos. 28 and 29 Ripon Road, Byculla, and REMOVED into the said Premises. They have received NEW HORSES and are expecting more every week and are prepared as hitherto to supply their constituents with every class of horses suitable for Racing, Pole chargers, Remounts, &c.

ABDOOL RAHMAN MIRZA & Co.,
Nos. 28, and 29, Ripon Road.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JAN. 6.

2½ per cent. Consols	94 5-16= 1-16
3 per cent. Rentes	100 1-2 =unchanged
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108 = "
3½ per cent. Govt. Securities	94 1-4 = + 1-16
Bar Silver in London	25 13-16 = — 3-16
Do. New York	55 7-8 = 1-4
Exchange on London at Paris	25'13 1-2 = + 1
Do, New York	4'87 1-4 = + 3-8
Discount, Bank of England, 4 per cent.	=unchanged.
Short London Bills	3 1-8 " = "
" Indian Bank Bills	3 1-8 " = "

Arrival.—Arabia.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats steady. Manchester was quiet but steady. Total Sales 8,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for Export 500 bales. Surats nil. Imports 15,000 bales. Spot 4 15-32 plus 1-32. Arrivals closed quiet but steady.

Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Mar.-Apl.	June-July.	Aug.-Sept.
	4·25	4·25	4·25	4·21
puls	4 puls 4	plus 1	plus 1	

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	46,000 bales.
Do. last year	40,000 "
Exports to Great Britain	46,000 "
Do to Continent	7,000 "
Mid-Uplands	8 1-4— 1-16
Futures, month of April	8'01 — 3
Do do. July	8'08 — 4

Quantity in sight, 6,730,000.

Rapeseed Brown 38 5-8, Jan.-Feb. Business done quiet but steady.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Silver Bullion ex s. s. "Oriental" from London Rs. 15,53,597.

Silver Bullion ex s. s. Ballarat, from Adelaide, Rs. 87,335.

Gold Coin ex s. s. "Chusan" from Freemantle Rs. 15,00,000.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds during the 48 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Monday, 6th January, 1902 :—

Cotton	26,163 bales
Wheat	1,546 cwts.
Linseed	5,085 "
Rapeseed	987 "
Gingellyseed	33,554 "
Poppyseed	65 "
Groundnuts	1,255 "
Castorseed	19,287 "
Rice	1,097 "
Myrabolams	10,021 "
Cottonseed	22,374 "

BOMBAY, TUESDAY, JAN. 7.

EXCHANGE.—The market is firm with few bills coming out at current quotations and but little enquiry for Bank paper. We quote :—

Bank T. T.	Is 4 1-32d
Do. Demand	Is 4 1-32d to Is 4 1-16d
3 months' sight credits	Is 4 1-4d
Do. Francs	170 1-2
30 days' sight Hongkong	136 1-2
Do. Shanghai	185
Do. Japan	148 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—This market is quiet to-day after the settlement. We opened at 96-1 for the 3rd February account and have improved to 96·2 at which rate we close with little business passing.

FREIGHT.—Owners are still firm while the enquiry from shippers is small. The tone of the market is quiet but steady. A little business has been done at fancy rates for cotton, early shipment.

SEED :—A small business has been done in new Linseed at Rs. 8-6 for April May, Rs. 8-8 for March and Rs. 8-14 for February, and also in groundnuts ready at Rs. 37, In other descriptions there is no change to report in prices and we hear of little doing.

COTTON :—The market is quiet with prices unchanged. The day's sales are estimated at about 1500 bales, the Mills being the chief buyers. Sellers are willing to meet enquiry at about current rates, but we hear of no signs of any anxiety to force sales. In the Sutta market there it little doing, the tone being steady.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :—

Growths.	Fine.	F.-G. Good.	Delivery.
Bengals, H.-G. (By. terms)	163	156 ...	January.
Bengals, M.-G. (By. terms)	166	159 ...	"
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.)	167	160 ...	"
Belati, M.-G.	130	174 ...	"
Khandeish M.-G.	...	171 ...	"
Oomra good stape	183	183 ...	"
Jalgaum do.	...	173 ...	"
Dhamangaum and Poolgaum	182	176 ...	"
Akola do.			
Khamgaum do.	... 183	177 ...	"
Karanja do.			
Broach do.	... 205	... 202	15-25 March.
Do. do.	... 203	... ...	Jan.-Feb.
Bhownagar (H.G.)	...	... 174	25 May.
S.-G. Dharwar	...	... 190	do.
Westerns	...	... 182	do.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 6.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm.

Surats steady.

Good Bhowsnuggar 3 23-32.

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	94 5-16
3 per cent. Rentes	100 1-2
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108
3½ per cent. Rupee Papers	94 1-4
Bar Silver	25 13-16

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JAN. 6.

The Clan line steamer Clan Ogilvy left here yesterday evening.

The same company's steamer Clan Farquhar left here for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta yesterday morning.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Massilia arrived here from Bombay this afternoon.

MARSEILLES, JAN 6.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Golconda left here homewards yesterday evening.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Marie Valerie sailed from Kobe for Trieste on the morning of the 7th inst.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, JAN. 7.

Tuesday.—The barometer has fallen slightly over Gujarat and the adjacent parts of Rajputana, Central India and Khandesh and a fresh depression is probably developing over that area. Elsewhere pressure has increased and is considerably to largely higher than usual over Northern India. Calms prevail along the foot of the hills and northerly to easterly winds. In other parts of the country weather is slightly more cloudy than of late. Showers have been received at Gaya-Benares, Sutna and Hoshangabad and light to heavy rain has continued over the south of the Peninsula and Ceylon. Trincomalee has received 3.55 inches, Tinevelly 1·63 inches and Trivandrum, Coimbatore, Wellington over half an inch. The mean temperature is high across the head of the Peninsula, but is lower than usual elsewhere.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 6TH OF JANUARY.

SUMMARY.

There has been a brisk rise of pressure in the Punjab, Berar and Ceylon and at Sholapur, Bijapur, Secunderabad, Bellary, Cuddapah and Coimbatore, and slight changes elsewhere. Gradients are steep.

Winds are north-easterly to north-easterly at the majority of the reporting stations. The force has been fresh to strong at Jamnagar, Dwarka, Belgaum Sholapur and Masulipatam, and moderate to light elsewhere.

The day temperature is from 5° to 6° in excess at Ratnagiri and Mangalore, and 7° in defect at Coimbatore. The minimum is from 4° to 11° in excess of normal in many places to the south of Latitude 19° and also in Berar and the Central Provinces. The maximum temperature varied from 94° at Mangalore to 99° at Ajmere, and the minimum from 31° at Lohore to 73° at Cochin and Goa.

Humidity shows a great rise at Ahmednagar, Aurangabad, Malegaon, Surat, Bombay, Khandwa, Saugor, Jamnagar, Jeypore, Jhansi, Agra and Cuddapah, any the sky is more or less cloudy in most places.

About half an inch of rain has fallen at Ahmednagar and Coimbatore and light showers at Colombo Madras, Cuddapah, Secunderabad, Aurangabad, Poona, Khandwa and Hoshangabad.

The low pressure area noticed in yesterday's report, though partly filled up, still exists, and observations show that fresh to strong north-east monsoon with rain squalls is probably blowing to the westwards of the Malabar Coast in the Arabian Sea. Local scattered rain is likely in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, the Central Provinces and Ceylon.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 35m. Sun sets, 5h. 37m. High water, 9-30m., 10-43s. Low water, 3-40m. 3-25s.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m.

CALENDAR.—We have received from the Nippon Yusen Kaisha an artistical wall calendar.

PLAYING WITH A MATCH-BOX.—Jugdumbee, a Madrasi girl, aged five, residing with her parents at Girgaum Road, was playing with a box of lucifer matches on Saturday last, when one of them ignited and set fire to her skirt. She was seriously burnt from the hips downwards and died from the effects of burns on Monday.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Lamu, Mombassa, Ibo, Chindi, Daressalem, and Zanzibar, per extra s. s. Nevasa, will be closed at the General Post Office at 7, p. m. to-day.—Mails for Natal, Delagoa Bay, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa per s. s. Pongola, via Tuticorin and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p.m. on Monday and Tuesday the 13th and 14th inst. respectively.—Mails for Mauritius and Reunion, via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p. m. on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 14th and 15th inst. respectively.

COMMERCIAL TUITION.—The prospectus of the Commercial and Joint Stock Institute at the Rialto, 2 Dalal Street, Fort, has just been published. The institution offers exceptional facilities to young men who are anxious to take up a commercial career and Mr. Jehangir H. H. Shroff, the proprietor, has had a good deal of experience in coaching for the London Civil Service and Chamber of Commerce examinations, and students could hardly do better than to enter the institute. He has also a practical knowledge himself of commercial matters, and consequently can offer something more than merely sufficient knowledge to pass an examination. The hours of the Institute are from 8 a.m., to 10 a.m.

WHILE PLAYING CARDS.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. J. W. S. Dracup disposed of the case in which Abdul Gafur Tajuddin, a policeman, was charged with causing the death of Ali Ismail by doing a rash and negligent act. The matter has been reported. It appears that while Ali and others were playing cards on Chinch Bunder Overbridge they saw the accused coming towards them and ran away. Accused went after them and slapped, among others, Ali. The latter ran a short distance, and, falling down, died. The evidence of Dr. Childe, Surgeon to the Coroner and the Police, was to the effect that the cause of death was the rupture of a diseased spleen, the rupture could have been caused by his being thrown against a hard substance. Accused was discharged.

A COMPLAINANT PUNISHED.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, the Chief Presidency Magistrate resumed the enquiry into the charge of defamation preferred against Hirjibhoy Manockjee Kapadia by Mr. Jamsetjee Sorabjee Eatee, managing clerk to Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co. Two witnesses were called on behalf of the complainant, and they stated that the accused did speak to them about having paid to complainant Rs. 150, but that he said nothing as to complainant having dishonestly misappropriated the amount to his own use. Upon the evidence, Mr. Strangman held that the complaint was a frivolous and vexatious one, and ordered the complainant to pay Rs. 30 to the accused as compensation.

PROFESSOR CHARLES SALDANHA, M.A.—A large gathering of the friends and students of Prof. C. Saldanha, M. A., of the Wilson College, met on Monday night at the Grant Road Station to wish him God speed on his departure for Junagad as Professor of the French language and literature at the newly opened Bahauddin College in that city. Mr. Saldanha is the third from among the Portuguese community to obtain the M. A. degree. For several years he has been lecturer in French at the Wilson College, and was last year examiner at the metric. Mr. Saldanha is well known for his genial good nature and retiring habits, and is very popular among his pupils. The Junagad State is to be congratulated upon securing the services of such an able educationist.

SUICIDE OF A DRUNKARD.—Mr. P. L. Byrne, the Coroner, held an inquest yesterday, at the morgue, regarding the death of Luximon Hurry, aged twenty-five, a servant to a liquor-shop keeper and lived at 2nd Coombharwada. The deceased was a habitual drunkard and used to come home drunk almost every evening. His mother frequently remonstrated with him upon the squandering away of his whole earning in drink and not contributing anything towards the household expenses. On Saturday last he was again rebuked for his conduct. The next morning, about 9 o'clock, Luximon went out and returned about 3 p. m. He then lay down to sleep, and about 9 p.m., when his mother went to awake him, she found him drowsy and breathing heavily. A native doctor was sent for, and he examined the deceased and pronounced him to be suffering from opium poisoning. The deceased remained in that condition until the following day, when he died. The jury returned a verdict that deceased committed suicide by poisoning himself with opium.

BURGLARY IN THE FORT.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Karsondas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, two Panjabi Mahomedanus, named Gulam Hoosein Fidah Hoosein and Mirza Ismailbeg Kasimbeg, were placed on their trial on a charge of housebreaking by night. In consequence of certain information received the police, on the night of the 9th inst., watched the premises of Messrs. Pearse and Co., Fort. At about 10 p. m. the two accused were seen leaving one of the staircases adjoining the premises. They next proceeded in the direction of the Town Hall, where the first accused was arrested by Constable Fordham. On being searched implements of housebreaking were found on his person. The second accused managed to make good his escape and was subsequently arrested in Kamatipura. Police inquiries resulted in the discovery that the safe had been broken into the offices of Valvoline Oil Co, Boult Brothers' department, in 13, Sardar's Buildings, Apollo Street. The first accused was convicted and sentenced by the Magistrate to five months' rigorous imprisonment. The second was discharged for want of sufficient evidence.

THE BISHOP OF DAMAUN AT THE CATHEDRAL, MAZAGON.

His Lordship Don Sebastiao Jose Pereira, the new Bishop of Damaun, arrived in Bombay per s. s. R. Rubattino on Sunday, and on Monday evening was solemnly received at the Cathedral of N. S. de Gloria at Mazagon. Long before the hour fixed for the reception of the Bishop a large number of people, not only from Bombay but from Salsette and Bassein, were seen wending their way to the church to receive his Grace. The Bishop was met at the entrance of the Church Street by a large number of priests, confraternities, and an immense concourse of people. The band in attendance played the National Anthem. In the compound of the church his Lordship was received by the Portuguese Consul, the officers of the Gunboat Diu, the Vice-Consul, Dr. Da Gomes and others. The Bishop having taken his seat on the temporary throne erected for the purpose an address was read by Mr. Rozar Rogario.

Mr. Rozario welcomed the new Bishop in the name of the Diocese and said how happy they all felt to see him, for whom they had been waiting so long. He was already known here for his intelligence, virtues and qualifications shown when in East and West Africa. Mr. Rozario ended by calling for 3 cheers for the Bishop, His Holiness Leo XIII and the Royal Patron the King of Portugal.

In the course of his reply the Bishop said that he found the greatest pleasure in being amongst them, in fact he had longed to be with them before, but unexpected circumstances prevented him from coming. He would do all in his power for the welfare of the Diocese with the co-operation of his Diocesans. While at Rome the Holy Father gave him all the particulars of the Damaun Diocese, and with tears in his eyes wished him good-bye, and addressed him in these words, "Go, my son, and give my Apostolic blessing to your flock." This being done, "Ecce Sacerdos Magnus" was sung, after which the Papal blessing was given.

The services were brought to a close with the singing of a "Te-Deum," followed by the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament and the kissing of the Bishop's ring. The whole of the Church Street was beautifully decorated with flags, buntings, evergreens, etc. Arches bearing suitable inscriptions were put up for the occasion, prominent amongst them being the one of the Mazagon Institute, with the following words :—"Saudacao do Instituto de Mazagao ao Doom Sebastiao Jose Pereira, Bispo de Damao."

FLORILINE !—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all passages or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

ARRIVAL OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

After spending the Christmas with the Viceroy and Lady Curzon in Calcutta, their Excellencies Lord and Lady Northcote, accompanied by Lady Margarett Rice, returned to Bombay yesterday afternoon. Their Excellencies travelled from Agra in two I. M. R. Saloons attached to the Jubulpur mail train and alighted at the Victoria Terminus Station punctual to time. They were attended by the following members of the staff :—Colonel R. Owen, Military Secretary ; Lieutenant Colonel E. J. Croly, R. A. M. C., Medical Officer ; Captain the Hon. Beresford Greville and Captain Sloane Stanley, Aides-de-Camp. The arrival was private ; but several officials assembled at the station to meet Lord and Lady Northcote. Amongst those present were : the Hon. Mr. John Tate, Secretary to Government, Public Works Department; Dr. John Pollen, Commissioner of Customs; Mr. J. L. Jenkins, Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Political, Judicial and Legislative Departments; Colonel Riddle Assistant Adjutant General, Bombay District, Mr. H. O. Quin, Secretary to Government, Educational, Marine and Ecclesiastical Departments ; Mr. H. G. Gell, Acting Commissioner of Police ; Mr. H. S. Lawrence, Under Secretary to Government ; Mr. J. H. Du Boulay, Acting Private Secretary to the Governor ; Captain J. G. Greig, Captain M. D. Wood and Captain J. H. Crawford, Aides-de-Camp to Lord Northcote ; Captain Pollard, Commanding the Governor's Bodyguard ; Mr. Harkisondas Narotumdas, Sheriff of Bombay ; Risoldar Yacub Ali Khan, native A.-D.-C. to the Governor and Khan Sahib Pallanji Pestonji Rajina. As the Jubulpur mail pulled up at the station, their Excellencies alighted and shook hands with those present. After spending some time in conversation with some of them, Lord and Lady Northcote got in a carriage drawn by four horses with outsiders and escorted by the Bodyguard, drove to the Government House, Malabar Point. Lady Margarett Rice and two of the members of the staff, followed in a carriage-and-pair. A salute of seventeen guns was fired from the Sabbing Battery to announce the arrival

"WHAT HAPPENED TO JONES."

MR. DALLAS' LAST PERFORMANCE.

Mr. Dallas' Musical and Theatrical Company brought their stay in the city to a conclusion last evening by the performance of the farce "What happened to Jones" at the Novelty Theatre. Taken as a whole, the sojourn of the company in Bombay has been fraught with the greatest of success, but in some respects it has been most unlucky. In the first place, the company leave this city without one of their oldest and most talented members, Mr. Ferrell, whose sad death was recorded last week. In the second place, the indisposition of Mrs. Dallas has restricted the performances solely to comedy and music since the opening performances of the "Sign of the Cross." But Mr. Dallas leaves Bombay with the best wishes of its citizens, and there is not the slightest doubt that had his stay here been longer he would still have received the support and patronage of the theatre-going public. To-morrow the company will begin preparations for their embarkation for Colombo, whither they are going previous to a tour through the Straits Settlements to China.

Last night there was a capital house, people being evidently determined not to lose the opportunity of witnessing the last performance.

As usual, Mr. Dallas was at the head of the caste and as "Jones" he was even more funny than as "Jim Slingely" in "H." M. S. Irresponsible. If there was a silent interval in the auctorium last night it was only because people could laugh no more. The rest of the company a backed Mr. Dallas up nobly. Mr. Percival Knight was the old professor down to the ground in his part of "Ebenezer Goodly" and his dry humour was resonsible for endless mirth. As "Dr. Goodly, of Ballarat, Mr. Harold Godwin was more successful present season than in any role he undertaken during the His acting has capital. Mr. H. Eversleigh sustained the role of wasm "Richard Heatherley" in a manner which left feriticis quite out of the question, and Mr. Phil Carlton did quite as well in the part of "Bigbie, a patient in the Sanatorium. As "Fuller," an attendant Mr. W. Ritte Riley was quaint and humourous, and Mr. D. Munro as the "Policeman" was also very good. He was vivacious in movement, brusque and querulous, and ne caused no end of mirth. On the other side of the caste, Miss Jessie Campbell, Miss Eva Clark and Miss Nellie Curtis sustained the roles of "Minerva" "Marjorie" and "Cissie," three sprightly and active young damsels, each with a sharacter of her own, and each character not without its difficulties. However, all these ladies acter gracefully and with frequente humour and with full appreciation of their roles. Miss Daisy Blair was entrusted with the roles of "Helmar," the singing domestic slattern who never gaw anything when she was paid not to do so. Miss Blair's sallies were productive of shouts of laughter. "Mrs Goodly," also a strong part, was in the hands of Miss Marie Arnold. The scenery was excellent.

BOMBAY HORSE AND DOG SHOW.

THE Bombay Horse Show will be held on the sixth and the seventh of next month, and the prospectus has already been issued. The class list is lengthy and varied, and should the entries be anything like so numerous or so good as in former Years the exhibition will be a capital one. Eleven classes have been set apart for saddle horses, five for chargers and six for nunters. Two classes will be devoted to ladies' horses, and the exhibits will be ridden on the show ground by ladies. There will be three classes for polo ponies, two of them for ponies which have regularly played in games and one for animals suitable for polo. Seven classes will be set apart for harness horses—single harness, pairs in double harness and teams and tandems. The remaining classes will be devoted to miscellaneous exhibits—stallions, brood mares, country-bred horses, and new importations. There will, as usual, be jumping and driving competitions, and after the judging a feature of the exhibition will be a parade of all the prize winners. The Dog Show, which is to be held in conjunction with the Horse Show on the second day, should also prove most interesting. There will be thirteen classes, and the exhibits are to comprise smooth coated terriers, wire-haired terriers, Irish terriers, Afredales, Bull-Terriers, Greyhounds, Bull-dogs, Dacksbunds, Pug, Lap, and Toy dogs, Spaniels and Retrievers, and Pups. The list of patrons of the show contains the names of His Excellency Lord Northcote and Lieut-General Sir R. C. Low, G. C. B ; and on the committee are a large number of influential local gentlemen. Copies of the prospectus may be obtained from Mr. C. B. Ross, the joint hon. secretary, Old Secretariat, Apollo Street.

THE LORD REAY MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell, presiding at the High Court, Original Side, yesterday, disposed of the suit filed by Vesilal Vizbhukhandas against the Lord Reay Manufacturing Company, Limited. The plaintiff claimed to recover Rs 2,018-3-9, being the balance of loans made by him to the Company. After the filing of the suit the company had applied for time to effect a settlement, but although the application had been granted they had not paid the amount due. His lordship gave a decree for the amount claimed with interest and costs.

A FREE VETERINARY BOOK.

We learn that a most useful Veterinary Book is now attached to every bottle of Condy's Fluid. This Book contains instructions for curing most of the Ailments, Complaints and Accidents affecting Horses, Dogs, Sheep, Cattle, Poultry, etc.

Condy's Fluid is an absolutely certain cure for Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs, Broken Knees, Grease, Thrush, Cracked Heels and Mud Fever in Horses.—Scab, Foot Rot, Fly, in Sheep.—Rinderpest, Hoove, Foul in the Foot, Wounds and Sores, Foot and Mouth Disease, and Diarrhœa in Cattle.—Distemper, Mange, Canker and Eczema in Dogs.

Caution.—Beware of local substitutes, all are inferior. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid." The name and address of the sole makers, Condy & Mitchell, Ltd., of 65, Goswell Road, London, England, is at foot of label. Condy's Fluid can be obtained everywhere through Chemists and Stores.

BOMBAY CITY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

MR. S. BENSCH presided at the meeting of the Bombay City Improvement Trust held yesterday, and there were also present : Colonel H. D. Olivier, Mr. E. Grey, the Hon. Sir Bhalchundra Krishna, Mr. W. C. Hughes, Mr. F. Macrae, Mr. W. D. Sheppard, Mr. F. C. Rimington, Mr. Sassoon J. David, Mr. D. E. Wacha, Major Mayer, and Dr. A. G. Viegas.

APPLICATION BY THE MASONIC HALL COMMITTEE.

The board considered a circular on the application of the Masonic Hall Committee for the lease of the strip of land in front of their Hall at Revelin Street, Hornby Road Estate, with the Engineer's recommendation thereon.

It was resolved to lease the strip of land (about 382 square yards) at the rate of Rs. 228 per annum, to the Committee.

CHOWPATTY AND HORNBY ROAD ESTATES.

The following reports of the Land Committee were adopted :—

We have considered correspondence on letter from Messrs. Sandhurst and Company, dated 21st October 1901, asking on behalf of their client, Maharaj Dharamdas Jamnadas, to be allowed to open the windows of the building occupied by him which face the open ground on the Chaupati Estate, and which were closed by the Public Works Department prior to the estate being vested in the Board. We are of opinion that there is no objection to allowing the applicant the temporary right of access to light and air, provided he pays a nominal charge for the concession and executes an agreement, the cost of which should be borne by him : and we beg to recommend accordingly.

We have considered a set of drawings submitted by Messrs. Gostling and Morris showing the basement, ground floor and first upper floor plans of the building to be erected by Messrs. William Watson and Co. on plot No. 59—60, Hornby Road estate, and the engineer's review thereon. We are of opinion that permission may be given to commence the foundation, subject to the payment of the further deposit, and that the engineer's remarks should be communicated to the architects who should be required to expedite the submission of the other plans ; and we beg to recommend accordingly.

RETAINERS TO EMINENT COUNSEL.

Sanction was given to the renewal of general retainers to Messrs. Inversarity, Lowndes and the Hon. Mr. Basil Scott, Barristers-at-Law.

DR. VIEGAS COMPETING AGAINST MR. KHAMBATTA.

The chairman, in announcing the result of the competition between Dr. Viegas and Mr. Khambatta in respect of a site on the Marine Lines Estate, said that the plot was leased to Mr. Khambatta, who paid a premium of Rs. 3,100 over and above the ordinary rates.

MR. J. N. TATA'S STABLES.

Mr. J. N. Tata applied for the leasing of the Wodehouse Road Plot, which was in the first instance leased to Mr. Hale, who proposed to construct stables on the site, and which had since been forfeited to the Trust, as Mr. Hale was unable to form a company for the purpose. The board granted the site to Mr. Tata on the same terms and conditions as it was allotted to Mr. Hale. Mr. Tata undertaking to construct stables on the site at an outlay of Rs. 1,50,000.

CHIEF ENGINEER OF THE TRUST.

On the retirement of Mr. P. Reynolds, Chief Engineer of the Trust, in March next, Mr. E. W. Bergant, the Deputy Engineer, will be appointed to the post of Chief Engineer.

After transacting other business, the board adjourned.

RETURN OF TROOPS FROM SOUTH AFRICA.

GORDONS AND DEVONS COMING BACK.

It is notified for information that the Hired Transport Armenian left South Africa on the 2nd instant, and arrives in Bombay on the 17th idem She has the following details on board, viz :—2nd Gordon Highlanders.—15 Officers, 694 men, and 2 chargers. 1st Devonshire Regiment.—18 Officers, 1 Warrant Officer, and 916 men. Various Corps.—1 Officer, 2 Medical Warrant Officers, 2 men, 2 followers, and 2 horses.

The Hired Transport Sciudia left South Africa on the 3rd instant and reaches Bombay on the 23rd idem with the following on board :—2nd Gordon Highlanders.—5 Officers and 5 men. 1st Devonshire Regiment.—5 Officers and 5 men. Various Corps.—5 Officers, 1 Dutch Interpreter, 1 man, and 71 Indian details.

FOUND IN A WELL.

On Monday afternoon the dead body of a Hindu boy named Jaga, a school-boy, aged nine, was found floating in a well at Reay Road. The boy resided with his parents at Muzaffarpakhadi and was reported missing by his father Khushal Daya, on the previous evening. Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, opened an inquiry yesterday morning in Reay Road, regarding the death of the deceased boy, and the evidence of the boy's mother Ratanbai was recorded. The evidence showed that the boy left home at 2 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, saying that he was going to Noli Bazaar with a casteman named Khushal Bhica, aged about 25, to buy the Gujarati first book. He had no money to buy the book. As he did not return until 8 o'clock in the evening, the parents became alarmed. The mother went to Khushal's house, where she was informed that the man had gone out since 1 o'clock and had not yet returned. Subsequently her husband went to Khushal's place and on an inquiry ascertained that Khushal had returned but that he denied having taken the boy with him. The matter was then reported to the Police and the body of the boy was recovered from the well next day. All the ornaments which the boy was wearing, when last seen alive were found safe on the body, except a gold neck ornament of the value of Rs. 30, which was missing. There were no marks of violence on the body. Further inquiry was adjourned. Khusal Bhica has been arrested, and the missing neck ornament, which he had pledged with a Marwari, has been recovered.

THE FAMINE.

BOMBAY RELIEF MEASURES.

DURING the week ending the 28th December 1901 there was no rain in any part of the affected districts. The prices of the staple food-grains have risen in Kaira, the Panch Mahals, Broach and Ahmednagar ; elsewhere they have fallen or are stationary.

The numbers relieved are compared below with those of the preceding week :—

	Preceding week.	Week under report.
Workers	43,499	59,102
Dependants	2,912	2,987
Gratuitously relieved in poor-houses and villages	16,403	18,842
Total	62,814	80,934

The numbers on relief works, including dependants, have decreased in Sholapur by 795 and in Ahmednagar by 931, while they have increased in the Panch Mahals (9,050), Ahmedabad (3,640), Kaira (2,846), Bijapur (927) and Broach (641). The numbers in receipt of gratuitous relief in villages and poor-houses have increased in Ahmedabad by 2,103, in Kaira by 262, in Bijapur by 76, Sholapur by 42 and in the Panch Mahals by 2, while they have decreased in Ahmednagar (36) and Dharwar (6). The earth-work of the Godhra-Baroda Coord Railway was re-opened as a relief work in the Panch Mahals District, and one large work in Ahmednagar was closed during the week. The following allotments have been sanctioned :—Rs. 20,000 for small works for Bhils in Khandesh, Rs. 3,000 for gratuitous village relief in Khandesh.

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL NURSING FUND.

The Honorary Secretary and Treasurer acknowledges with thanks the following donations, subscriptions, and offertories received up to the end of December 1900.

The amount received from the public for 7 months since the 1st April 1901 totals Rs. 9,104-8-4 and the "average monthly expenditure" has been Rs. 4555-1-4.

SUBSCRIPTIONS AND DONATIONS.

	Rs.
Mr Rivers G'Curtis	100
Messrs Samuel Price and Co.	50
The Austrian Lloyds S N Co	50
Mr H Lawrence, C S	50
Messrs Costling and Morris	50
Kumar Shri Samatsing	40
Mr Fred Noel Paton	30
Mr Patterson Brown	15
	Rs 385

OFFERTORIES.

	Rs
St Andrew's, Church of Scotland	143 6 6
All Saints, Kirkee	100 0 0
St Stephen's Bandora	44 14 0
St Paul's, Nasirabad	30 0 0
	Rs 318 4 6

DR. JOHN POLLEN, Commissioner of Customs, leaves Bombay to-night for Calcutta.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Megna, 771 tons, Captain M G Williams, cleared yesterday for Rangoon, in ballast.

THE steamer Secunder, 1,025 tons, Captain C W Brebner, sailed yesterday, for Mauritius via Cocanada, with a general cargo and 59 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Ula, 3,476 tons, Captain T A Collins, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Calcutta, 27th December, with a cargo of coal.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain E C Russell, sailed yesterday, for Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Brig-Genl Venturis, Major Hogston, two Misses Scundle, Miss Duffey, Mr Cursetjee Jamsetjee, Mr A F Bathiot, Mr Lakhmidas Jethanand and son, and 65 deck.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain W H Rothwell, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Karachi, 4th January, via Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Miss Huntley, Master Critchell, Mr J O Reilley, Mrs Deacap, Mr J Jadabjoy, four students, Mr and Mrs B Rustomjee and 2 children, Mr and Mrs Davies, Mr W Owen, and 309 deck.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
7	Dwarka s	Rothwell	Karachi, Jan 4
	Ula s	Collins	Calcutta, Dec 27
	Salazie s	Aubert	Marseilles

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
7	Milke Maru s	Yogi	China, &c
	Dumra s	Russell	Karachi, &c
	Dia (Port Mau-of-War)	Azavedo	Goa
	Secunder s	Williams	Mauritius

The steamer Megna, Captain William, obtained her port-clearance yesterday, for Rangoon.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Salazie, for China, &c.
" R. Rubattino, for Genoa.
" Marritta, for Dunkirk, Havre, &c.
" Crescent, for Persian Gulf.

DAILY IMPORTS—JANUARY 7.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Sinclair s—26 cases confectionery, T Akbervally.
Rydall Hall s—198 cases whisky, D Cowsajee ; 100 cases and 120 hogsheads ale and stout, Robinson Morrison and Co ; 11 cases confectionery S Nuzerally ; 50 cases cornflour, H J Rustomjee and Co ; 100 cases wine and spirits, D Dadabhoy ; 100 kegs bicarbonate of soda, D C

ACCIDENTS OF ALL KINDS,

Walking, Riding, Driving, Cycling, Hunting, Polo Pigsticking, Shooting, &c., &c.

INSURED AGAINST BY THE

RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE COMPANY,

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CAPITAL.....£1,000,000
COMPENSATION PAID.....£3,350,000

LOW RATES, LIBERAL TERMS, LARGEST SECURITY.

This well-known and old-established Company is prepared to insure Europeans resident in India.

For Prospectus and Form of Proposal apply to the Agents—

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OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS

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VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO'S PERFECT PEBBLES are all cut from Selected Rock Crystal (Oxide of Silicon) of the hardest kind. They are cool, light, faultlessly ground and polished, and cannot be scratched by ordinary wear.

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Every Instrument warranted for five years.

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HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM

For twelve or twenty-four months

On all Models of Grands and Uprights or Cottages.

WORN PIANOS,

Tone and touch restored.

Tuning and Repairing Orders promptly attended to by First-class Tuners.

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CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed.

LOANS and OVERDRAFTS granted against approved security.

DRAFTS issued. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS effected. PERIODICAL REMITTANCES made.

STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold. INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected.

LIFE, FIRE, and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and PREMIUMS paid.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO,

VATCHA BROS.

ROYAL INDIAN, JAMES, RALEIGH, PROGRESS, &c.,

CYCLES, MOTOR-CARS, PHONOGRAPHS, ACCESSORIES, RUBBER TYRES, ELECTRICAL FANS, &c., of latest and best Makes.

The Largest Cycle-Factory in India for building enamelling, nickel-plating, repairing, &c.

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GIRGAUM.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected for Local and Up-country Consignees. Horses Shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale or for treatment including Eyes per measem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold.....	17
Examination and Certificate.....	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, best in the markets Present Price Rs. 5-8 per CWT. Delivered Free.

Special Mixtures, CRUSHED OATS BRAN., etc. supplied.

STOP THAT COUGH!
STOP THAT COUGH!
STOP THAT COUGH!
STOP THAT COUGH!
STOP THAT COUGH!

If you cannot sleep for coughing, use Keating's Lozenge will set you right. They at once check the cough and remove the cause. An enormous sale all over the world during the past 80 years proves their great value.

There is absolutely no remedy so speedy and effectual. One Lozenge alone gives relief. Simple, but sure in action, they can be taken by the most delicate.

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KEATING'S LOZENGES
KEATING'S LOZENGES

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold everywhere in bottles by all chemists.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in Verse after the manner of various other great Poets by W. R. H. PRICE, Bar-l.-at-Law. Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

DEATH.

HAYDN—January 1, at Ounder. Northants, by a gun accident, Edw H Bergh Haydn, aged 16 years, the dear and only son of Constance. A Rich and of the late Edmund A Haydn of Bombay.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

MANSFIELD—January 3, at Mackay's Gardens, Madras, the wife of Walter Mansfield, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

HAILEY—COTES—January 1, at St Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by Rev Canon Luckman, Reginald Clode Hailey, C S, to Rhoda Frances, youngest daughter of the late Rev Septimus Cotes, of Newington, Oxfordshire.

ACCIDENTS
WILL HAPPEN,
AND AN
ACCIDENT CASE

at hand is always useful. We have just received a few made in Japanned tin, measuring 16" × 3½" with handles, which can be kept in any corner, and which contain

COTTON WOOL, LINT, SCISSORS, FORCEPS, SPATULA, | SAFETY PINS, and two tins of self-adhesive PLASTER.

Price Rs. 5-8 each.

KEMP & Co., Ld.,

BOMBAY.

BOMBAY RACES.

FIFTH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY 11TH JANUARY.

Second Entries closed at 7 p.m., on Tuesday, 7th January.
The Pony Hurdles—Distance 1 mile over 5 flights.
(1st Entries 6)
7 Mr Koe's bl or br aus m Sally
The Hopeful Stakes—Distance 5 furlongs.
(1st Entries 11)
12 Mr Dervish Sheikhli's b a h Hathum 13-3

NOTICE.—Programme. Bombay 8th Extra Meeting. 1st February—The Epsom Plate, The Bandora Stakes, and the Mahim Stakes. Allowances are not accumulative.

CORRECTION.—The Medium Plate—Mr T C Naples b aus m Nanette is by Tom Moore-Brunette, and not as published in first entries.

CECIL GRAY
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay 7th January 1902

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AND
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SILK LINED,

NEW CHECKS, SMART SHAPES, } From Rs. 3-8.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1902.

THE SPORTING BOOKS OF 1901.

MR. F. G. AFLALO, the editor of the "Encyclopaedia of Sport," contributes a chatty article on the sporting books of the past year to the current number of the "Fortnightly." Their number was legion, though Mr. Aflalo observes that publishers are forsaking sport for Persian poetry and anonymous problem fiction. He does not blame the publishers for that. Indeed, he seems to approve of it, for he remarks that the presence on the shelf of four very immense volumes on the Turf, as against a single slender book on the shooting of big game, suggests not merely the immortality of the race horse and the gradual extinction of the wild deer and other trophy bearers, but also another comment on modern taste that he hesitates to give words to. If the shooting of big game were as open to the mob as is horse-racing, it is probable they would prefer that more manly form of search after excitement. As it is, the mob inclines to the lowest form of sport, that is to say, gambling, without any more knowledge of the Turf than what the betting fraternity have pronounced a safe horse to back for a particular race. Thus it happens that the bulk of sporting publications have special reference to the Turf. In his selection of a batch of books on which to dilate, nine out of twenty-one dealt with horses and horse-racing. It is called by some the national sport, but erroneously so. The majority of the people who attend races are not attracted there by their knowledge of, or fondness for, horses. It is the hope of a mild gamble which takes them. Mr. Aflalo himself admits that betting and gambling are the mainstay of modern racing, and though he declares that there must have been some little improvement in the racing crowd in the last half-century, he gives prominence to the views of Mr. George Hodgman, ventilated by that sportsman in his "Sixty Years on the Turf." Mr. Hodgman tells us that between the adjuncts of race-courses sixty years ago and to-day there is little comparison. The rough and the roguish element at that time was the predominant character. The three-card trick, thimble-rigging and pricking the garter were games of petty swindling, that though not recognised, were nevertheless tolerated, the operators even wearing a distinctive dress of nankeens and velvet coats, while they unblushingly carried their tables on their heads. At popular open resorts there are still to be found descendants of the tribe of thieves. But the plucking of the pigeons has to be done in a furtive fashion, whereas in the days to which Mr. Hodgman refers the supposed protectors of the public indulged in a flutter themselves, theirs generally being a winning hand. Mr. Charles Richardson's "The English Turf" also deals with the morals of the course, and he takes a brighter view even than Mr. Hodgman. These are healthy writers on Turf subjects, and their remarks are calculated to have a wholesome effect. Unfortunately, however, the bulk of literature concerning the Turf and Turf topics is of such a character that it would be a mercy to set fire to it as quickly as it issued from the press.

"Fifty Years' Fox-hunting"—a healthier form of sport, by the way, than horse-racing,—of which Mr. J. M. K. Elliott tells the story, forms a suitable companion volume to Mr. Hodgman's "Sixty Years on the Turf." From that work, as illustrating the rugged honesty buried away in English moral districts and the ever-vexatious subject of damage fund awards, Mr. Aflalo quotes an episode to which Mr. Elliott gives prominence. A poor man, who was most industrious and had a large family, grew half an acre of wheat near a hedge with a grass ride up the side of it. The hunters, jumped the hedge and ran on the wheat, and for shame's sake, the riders turned off at once, damaging a portion of the corn in the shape of a crescent, treading the crop out of existence to all appearance. Mr. Elliott saw it and sent word to the man that he should not sustain any loss when he gathered his crop. At harvest time he asked the man what he claimed. "Nothing," he said; "I wish they had done it all. I had more straw and corn, too, where the horses went." The chase of the wild stag on Exmoor forms the subject of one of the works on hunting included in the year's publications. Mr. Aflalo tells us that this sport has always a picturesqueness of its own, as differentiated from the more familiar and also more criticised chase of the carted equivalent, and even if the opening meet of the Devon and Somerset at Cloutsham has occasionally savoured more of a trippers' picnic than the Master might have chosen, each season brings its interesting and sporting runs in a setting as lovely as many in England. Hunting stories, as a rule, give less scope to the man of imagination than those concerning any other branch of sport. Hunting is truly described as the sport of kings, and it is the king of sports for the very reason that it is all so honest. A new landowner may sometimes import his foxes, as the comic journals tells us, and now and again quarry may make its way up a chimney, or up a tree in Parla village, but cross-examination frequently reduces tall stories to normal conditions. With fishing or golf it is different. The one is almost as prolific as the other in the product of the thing which is not. And for this reason perhaps the stern moralist would condemn these two forms of sport more strongly than he would horse-racing, though it would not be easy for the average man to assess the gravity of lying as against that of betting in particular and gambling in general. Mr. Aflalo does not attempt it, though he is a warm advocate of the purity of sport and its purgation from the trammels of vice which so often accompany it.

Of shooting books the year produced few, but in the opinion of Mr. Aflalo Mr. J. G. Millais' "Wild-fowler in Scotland" goes far to compensate for the scarcity. The author is at home with gun, pen and brush, and the consequence is an exceptionally valuable monograph on the ducks of the north country. Indeed, this volume is classed with those of the other masters of the art of wild-fowling. Scotland, as a whole, is too mountainous, too poorly supplied with sluggish, muddy streams to be an ideal wild-fowler's country, only two of its streams on the East Coast being qualified to give sport worthy the name. But from his school-days we are told Mr. Millais was imbued with the strongest passion for shooting and natural history combined, whichever took up its abode in the human breast. Thrice, save for a few intervening cliffs that baffled him, he walked the whole East Coast of Scotland from Dunbar to Thurso, often foregoing his night's rest that he might skin the day's spoils and be off to the sandhills early next morning. Mr. Millais has also something to say about dogs, a subject which is more fully treated by Sir Henry Smith in his "Retrievers and how to break them." Any dog, says the latter, can be put beyond the possibility of becoming gun-shy in half-a-dozen lessons of ten minutes each, and he does not consider it impossible, though obviously far more difficult, to cure a dog already guilty of that vice. He differs from the author of "The Scientific Education of Dogs for the Gun," an advocate of "licking" as an essential number in the programme. Kindness is the secret of his success. It is impossible in the space at our disposal further to accompany Mr. Aflalo in his wadings through the score of books he recommends to the attention of sportsmen. But we must pronounce him an almost infallible guide in regard to sport in most, if not all, of his branches. He never on any account commends works of questionable taste or utility.

KIPLING'S NEW "POEM."

IF we are to judge from the quotations cabled out from home Mr. Rudyard Kipling's latest flight of fancy is less poetic than abusive. Christmas seems to have been an unfavourable time for the cultivation of his genius. De Wet and dyspepsia appear to have combined to induce Kipling to unpack his heart with words in a strain ill enough to damage any poetical reputation he ever had. These are the days when poets are licensed to utter the strangest abuse of those who do not see by their lights, and the more virulent the attack the louder is the effusion acclaimed as "fine." There are, however, discriminating critics who have denied that Kipling is a poet. Their conviction will be strengthened by the most recent effort of his frenzied mind. Epithets like "flannelled fools" and "muddled oafs" may be considered smart by the "man in the street." They are certainly little removed from vulgarity and are by no means poetical in imagery. One critic has told us that in incisiveness Kipling has no equal in the world of letters to-day. There are those who are more pleased than regretful that it is so. The ability to be abusive is not rare, and the incisiveness of the street might not be a great gain to English literature. It is a tolerably easy exercise to call people names, but it sometimes requires ability to avoid falling to the level of the hysterical shrieker. Restraint is as much a virtue in a poet as it is in the writer of prose who works with the libel law before his eyes. Kipling's most favourable critics tells us that though some of his recent poems have not been poetry they have expressed in most cases the views of the "man in the street." The effusion addressed to "The Islanders" seems to be cast in the same mould and is not likely to be any more valuable as political teaching because it is uttered as a rhythmical jingle. A telegram informs us that the "poem" is alternately querulous and minatory prophesying dreadful consequences of the nation's apathy. The explanation seems to be that Kipling has had a very bad attack of the Christmas "Blues" and has celebrated the occasion in pretty straight jingling prose.

LOCUSTS.

AN article written by Mr. E. E. Stebbing for the "Pioneer" deals exhaustively with the locust invasion of 1901. Judging by the monthly record of flights of locusts throughout India it would appear that the invasion of the past, notwithstanding all that has been done in the way of suppressing it, was on a much more extensive scale than the first incursion some twelve years ago. Flights of locusts were seen fourteen miles broad and extending over an area of 140 square miles. In one case roads, trees, shrubs, indigo, even houses, were covered with myriads of these pests. In one village alone a flight of locusts destroyed from 20 to 25 "bighas" of indigo, nothing remaining of the crop after the pests had passed but the stick, which looked as though hundreds of coolies had stripped off all the leaves by hand. According to careful observations the locusts advanced from two bases in Sind, Rajputana and the Punjab, and spread over the country south-east, south, and south-west, in a fan-shaped column dealing destruction and havoc on all hands as far south as Nasik in the Bombay Presidency. As early as January last year standing crops in Sind were reported to have been damaged by the pests, and at the same time locusts were reported as having been noticed in the Punjab. The pest slowly spread eastward and southwards, and as the year advanced its ravages were more disastrous. By May enormous clouds were seen in the North-West Provinces and Oudh, but it was in June that the invasion reached its culmination. According to Mr. Stebbing, the natives are beginning to watch the habits of the pest; and they already know its life history. He suggests that they should be taught the best methods of destroying it, and the work of the authorities in this direction be thus greatly assisted. He points out that the fungus which has been used with so much success for destroying the pest in America has been of little value either in Natal or in India; and he is of opinion that the authorities would have done much better had they kept to the old and well tried remedies. Included in the article is a circular from the Government issued in November. This states that young locusts had appeared in the Ghats and in some of the talukas of the Ratnagiri District. It warns Collectors to be on the alert, and to take immediate steps for the destruction of young hoppers on the trench or Cyprus screen systems. Unfortunately it is to be feared that the pest is still spreading, and it certainly behoves everybody to take the utmost precautions to stop its ravages.

THE GAEKWAR AND THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

INNUMERABLE reports have been published on the Paris Exhibition of 1900, but few make more attractive reading than that published by order of H. H. the Gaekwar, and written by Maganlal C. Desai, B. Sc., Principal, Kala-Bhawan. His Highness, who is always to the fore where the cause of progress and education is at stake, despatched Mr. Maganlal to the Exhibition with the object of introducing into his country any industry described and explained at the Exhibition that native workmen could put their hands to with profit. The report is quaintly written, but lucid in every detail; it shows that the writer's power of observation is great, and that he does not despise detail, however small it may be, if it appears at all useful. The manner in which Mr. Desai had revealed to him the pains of sea sickness on the voyage out is thus described: "The monsoon had shortly before set in, and hence the sea was very boisterous. In a short time I began to feel some strange sensation in my body, and from this I came to know that it must be nothing but sea sickness." After describing all that he saw at the Exhibition Mr. Desai advises the introduction into Baroda of such industries as button-making, comb-making, lace-making, embroidery, ribbon-weaving, crochet work, and match, leather, sugar, paper, glass, candle and soap manufacture. Concluding his report Mr. Desai pays a tribute to the generosity of His Highness the Maharajah who, he says, has been lavishly pouring out the contents of the coffers of the State to ameliorate the condition of his subjects by diffusing among them education of all description: primary, secondary, higher, industrial, technical, and commercial.

THE Portuguese man-of-war "Diu" under the command of Captain P. deAzavedo, sailed yesterday for Goa.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, for the week ending 7th December 1901, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1900 of 559,641 maunds and Rs. 26,328 in the earnings.

BRIGADIER GENERAL F. VENTRIS Commanding Bombay District accompanied by Major F. A. Hoghton, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General left yesterday for Bhuj, on inspection duty, in the B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer Dumra. A Salute of 9 guns was fired from the Saluting Battery on his departures.

THE president of the Board of Trade has appointed a committee, consisting of Sir Francis Hopwood, K. C. B., C.M.G. (chairman), Sir John Edward Dorington, M. P., chairman of the Gloucestershire County Council, Col. Sir Herbert Jekyll, R.E., K.C.M.G., Mr. Arthur Thring, Mr. Jeeves, Town Clerk of Leeds, Mr. Sydney Morse, and Mr. George White, to consider and report what additions or amendments to the Light Railways Bill, 1901, it would be desirable to propose, having regard to the provisions of the Tramways Act of 1870 and the Light Railways Act of 1896. Mr. P. H. Thomas has been appointed to be secretary to the committee.

MR. GEORGE JOHNSTON, a Scotch millionaire, died in December last year, and it was believed that he had died intestate. A will bearing date 1869, the year after Mr. Johnston's succession to the estated has just been discovered, securely sewn into the lining of a woman's dress. The original owner of the dress died 25 years ago. The will, which has been registered, bequeaths to Miss Ann Prescott whom I most dearly love, the half of my belongings, and directs in the event of her dying before him that her heirs and successors shall inherit all intended for her. The solicitors of Mr. Henry Maitland, next-of-kin, however, write to the Press challenging the genuineness of the signatures to the will.

MR. RITCHIE, Home Secretary, on Dec. 17 receive, a deputation from the Westminster City Council, headed by the Duke of Norfolk, who presented a memorial from 8,500 inhabitants of Westminster, calling attention to the disgraceful condition after nightfall of Piccadilly, Regent Street, and other thoroughfares, and urging that more rigorous police measures should be taken to abate the evil. Mr Ritchie, in reply, admitted that the evil complained of was a very considerable one. But he had to confess that it was impossible to get rid of by any legal enactment or official interposition. He submitted that London stood on a different plane from any other city in the kingdom, pointed out the difficulties with which the police had to contend in enforcing the law, and quoted statistics to show that the arrests and convictions had been much more numerous during the past year or two than formerly.

AT Glasgow, says the "Scotsman," the funeral has just taken place of Capt. E. L. Tessier, Hillhead, who had an adventurous life history. Entering the French Navy as a boy, he afterwards became a captain in the Merchant Service, and subsequently settled down in the Southern States of America. When the Civil war broke out Capt. Tessier joined the ranks of the Confederates, and as a secret service agent had several corvettes built in France, while in England he commissioned and equipped the Alabama. He became a daring and successful blockade runner, and got through with many cotton cargoes in his steamers Bermuda and Bahama. From these ventures he realised a fortune but with the loss of the Southern cause the bonds he had received were, of course, worthless. After the war Capt. Tessier became a naturalised British subject, settled in Liverpool, and was appointed a surveyor of the Bureau Veritas. In 1872 he left Liverpool for Glasgow, where he lived till his death. He was well known and highly popular in shipping circles.

THE Earl of Hardwicke, Under Secretary for India, was the principal speaker at a Unionist demonstration held at Middlesbrough on Dec. 13. The Marquess of Zetland, who presided, in alluding to the war, said the policy adopted after Majuba Hill constituted some of the blackest pages in British history. The Earl of Hardwicke said some appalling statements had been published as to the atrocities committed on wounded British soldiers by the Boers, and he asked them to read these statements so that they might know how to answer accusations against British soldiers. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman desired that the Government should make terms with the Boers and grant an amnesty to the rebels; but if he and his followers thought the present Government would do so they were mistaken, and might as well spend their spare time in whistling the Boer national anthem to the moon. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman was guided, no doubt, by precedent in his desire to see Lord Milner recalled, as his own party had recalled Sir Bartle Frere, who had foretold all that had since happened. Sir Henry found fault with Lord Milner because he sided with the loyalists. As a representative of the King was it not his duty to do so! Lord Hardwicke also referred to the work done lately in India in separating the North-West frontier districts from the province of the Punjab, a scheme which he believed would greatly conduce to the peaceful administration of those districts.

THE MAKING OF AN AMERICAN.

BY BEN TILLETT.

THE author of the following article has been sent as a British delegate to the conference which is now being held in New York between the representatives of capital and labour. The object of this congress is to bring about a thorough understanding between employers and employed, and to devise a system of arbitration for the prevention of strikes. In the "Express" Mr. Tillett writes:—

As one is caught in the swirl of Americanism the wonder grows upon one as to the reason of it. With insular ignorance, no one less than one's prejudice defying the various facts collated by editors, special commissioners, and the itinerant globe-trotting contributor, it is hard even at first sight to at once succumb to the evidence bearing hardly upon one's observation.

But the demonstration is too palpable, too convincing, to withstand when one is out for evidence. That such a cosmopolitan crowd, such an intermixture of races, could evolve an approximately homogeneous type of individual is a wonder in itself.

While in England the Jew, the Latin races, the Teuton, and the Scandinavian retain nearly if not all their racial characteristics, here in America a man finds it hard not to be absorbed in the mill-like process of producing a distinctly American type of individual. The Italian, with the Jew, offers the most resistance to the operation of Americanising, but even in these examples the person becomes an American Italian or an American Jew, speaking with easy familiarity of "our country" when alluding to America.

It is amusing to hear an American German speak with all the abandon of a "down easter." He speaks humorously of "towing the British Islands over and attaching them to America." He also is carried away with the belief that he is just going to lick creation in general and England in particular when it comes to trade. The assumption of superiority, of aggressive self-confidence, is refreshing to say the least.

AN IMAGINATIVE RACE.

We are not so lively an imaginative race as the American continent is producing, but the American, although he may not be worth two cents, will speak with easy grace of millions. Carnegie, Rockefeller, the Goulds could not believe more in their own personal worth than the American of the second or third generation speaks of his worth as an American citizen.

Mafficking enthusiasm is a mere hysteria compared to the ingenuous but deep-rooted conviction that to be an American citizen "is the greatest thing on earth."

The air is clearer in the big cities than what we ever expect to get in the Old Country. The individual worker is less of a subordinate in America than he is at home in England. He takes a great pride in his work, encouraged to do so not only by more wages according to merit, but because he feels he is part and parcel of the economy of industrialism, being consulted by the management whenever capacity is shown.

His intelligence is taken for what it is worth, while in England the same individual's intelligent interest in his work would be taken as presumption, and he would likely be discharged for his impudence in daring to have or use his brains. Although the specialisation and division of labour here is really a science, yet at the same time most of the intelligent workmen take an interest in the product, which may be the result of combined labour, subdivided to minute simplicity. The erection of a huge building towering up thirty and more storeys is a matter of interest keenly debated.

THE COMPLETED WHOLE.

The iron and steel worker, producing the great framework, sees in his mind the completed whole, and his relation in part to the great edifice.

He notes, with some sort of class conceit, that Mr. So-and-So, who is a millionaire, once pushed a barrow or swept a street or mined.

He would be more than surprised if he were rebuked for speaking as an intimate friend of the person who has become rich.

The American workman will sit at supper with the richest, at the same hotel, or take a part at any civil, social, or state function.

Being an individual for ever aspiring to comprehend and take part in the business of trade, Government, and administration, his very desire to be considered an important part of the greater whole of social life compensates for his incompetence often for the lesser part of social duties.

He is not modest by any means; but his audacity, his contempt for any form of [illegible], his cynicism for red-tape, in whatever manner it [illegible] the latter may be exercised, save him from pettiness. The Press of America, although it may flout his power, never [illegible] his rights with contempt—that, at least, may be said of the typical American Press. No one whines about him, sneers at him, preaches to him, condemns him; and perhaps that is largely the reason why he has such an estimate of himself.

MUCH IN LITTLE.

He is just a good talker, eater, drinker, dresses well, works hard, wants a lot of leisure—gets it, too; is a robust, boastful, energetic fellow; swears by the Constitution he has, perhaps, never read, and in consequence knows but little of, and is altogether a "darned proposition" not to be ignored.

There is but little racial exclusiveness in his social habits—hardly any at all in his working life. His opposition to the "Dagos" (Italians) or the lower order of Jews is entirely owing to the fact that these are more slavish in their drudgery than the more highly paid and independent Americans. One point also which has only been half told by the numerous critics of British workmen is that American workmen will do more work, will consent to do so without grumbling, so long as it adds to the effective competitive powers of the manufacturer, either against a fellow-manufacturer or another country who may be a trade rival.

There is certainly some truth in the fact stated, that the American workman shares the interest of his employer against competitors, but the employer depends less upon sentiment to induce such interest than he does upon material recognition and reward of such loyalty.

It is often charged against British trade unions that they regulate amounts and quantities of labour and prices for same, demanding a minimum.

The "minimum" bogey so much waggled before the British public, scaring them out of their trade wits, is laid low in America by the entire acceptance of the minimum for the average workmen, with rewards an increased wages in ratio to the increased value of the particular workman or workmen.

The results may be easily gauged. Although the American employer is more or less like other employers, anxious to obtain efficient labour at lowest cost, he is more mathematical in his estimates of what is cheapest labour by results. He does not, on the whole, begrudge the worker something more than a beggarly pittance, and as a result he obtains a willing and loyal servant. I should be the last to believe he does this out of mere sentimental interest in the workman. Far from that, he is materialistic, and values the productive results of a good wage to the toiler exactly as he would measure the productive results of good feed to his horses.

I often wonder why employers in England do not get up aggressive organisations to prevent horses eating more than a minimum amount of corn, and pass indignant resolutions against horses having more than a normal appetite, even when having, at the same time, an abnormal working power.

There is an economic minimum in labour's efficiency, and English trade unions would do themselves an injustice not to enforce a normal minimum of wages, so long as a normal return of labour is exacted. The essential difference between American and British labour relationships with capital is that while workmen in England are expected to give the maximum of energy and skill for a minimum wage the American employer takes the ordinary or average capacity of workers as deciding the minimum rate, rewarding according to superior efficiency the individual or individuals, being only too pleased to pay extra for ability out of the normal.

The encouragement thus given induces a loyalty and interest much beyond the mere value of the additional wages. It is a fact discreditable to British employers that the Americans have hit the weak spot of our national vanity, and are anxious to see another big fight undertaken, so that the spoils of dislocation may go to America.

(Concluded on page 6.)

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

ALLEGED BOER TREACHERY AT WARMBATHS.

A DENIAL FROM LORD KITCHENER.

AUSTRALIAN TEACHERS FOR THE CAPE.

LONDON, JAN. 6.

A despatch from Lord Kitchener says that the report that two of our Intelligence Officers had been treacherously shot at Warmbaths is devoid of foundation.

A force of Constabulary under Major Beresford had an engagement in Central Orange Colony on the 4th inst., and killed one field cornet and ten men besides capturing two field cornets and thirty-three men.

In response to a request from Lord Kitchener, the new Australian contingent will include a number of trained trackers.

CASUALTIES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 7.

December 20th at Lake Banagar :—Killed, Major Jennings Bramley, 19th Hussars, attached to Scottish Horse and Lieut. J. Dow, Scottish Horse.

25th, at Kokskraal—Killed, Lieut. Phillips, 9th Yeomanry, wounded slightly, Captain N. F. Macdonnell, South African Constabulary, injued by fall from horse and now convalescent, Major H. Brown, 3rd New South Wales Bushmen.

27th, at Tweefontein—Died of wounds, Captain G. Grice and Lieutenant H. K. Crawley, both Imperial Yeomanry; and Civil Surgeon, J. K. Reid

27th December near Moorplaty :—wounded slightly, Lieutenant P. Murray, 4th Royal Irish Rifles. At Hallbron, [and dangerously wounded, Captain, T. B. Gedge, Kitchener's Fighting Scouts.

30th December at Zoutransdrift, wounded severely, Lieut. J. Sampson, Kitchener's, Flying Scouts Near Thabanchu, wounded slightly, 2nd Lieut. Hogan and Goodman, both 2nd Royal Irish Rifles. Died of enteric at Krugersdorp Lieut Dudjeon 1st K. O. S.

30th—Leg broken accidently at Drizzly Hill, Capt Dalzalle Bethune's Mtd Ify.

31st at Rooikop, wounded slightly, Lieutenant D McLeod South African Constabulary.

2nd January at Keip River :—Wounded dangerously Cap. Revell Sutton Volunteer Company Yorkand Lancaster Regt.

3rd at Negualtingnek, wounded slightly Lieutenant R. P. Metheson, Imperial Yeomanry.

4th at Kroonstadt:—Died of inflamation of the intestines Colonel O. G. Wood, R. A. M. C.

The following previously reported prisoners had been released: Lieutenant the Hon. Douglas Pennant 2nd Grenadier Guards, Lieutenant Godfrey Army Service Corps and Lieutenants Cunningham, Stennett and Langley, Imperial Yeomanry

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

MISSIONARIES FOR UGANDA.

LONDON, JAN. 7.

Eight Catholic Missionaries from Mill Hill College have started for Uganda.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN AT BIRMINGHAM.

Mr. Chamberlain, in a speech at Birmingham last night, urged the claims of Imperialism. Britain, he said, must depend on her splendid isolation surrounded and supported by her kinsfolk in Australia, Canada and the other Colonies. He denied that a crisis existed in industry and said the prospects of trade were excellent.

He preferred, he said, war with all its horrors to a mean surrender of our position and heritage.

THE ANTI-BRITISH FEELING IN GERMANY.

A "Daily Express" telegram from Berlin states that Lord George Hamilton has written to two of the largest mill owners in Germany regretting on behalf of the Indian Government that the violently anti-British tone in Germany has compelled him to withdraw big orders.

THE COMING SESSION OF PARLIAMENT.

The "Times" says it does not suppose that the Government is in the least danger of a serious check in the debate on the address not withstanding the discontent that undoubtedly prevails. But it would be extremely rash of the Ministerialists to show the slackness displayed last year.

HONOURS FOR THEA MARQUIS ITO.

The Marquis Ito has been gazetted Grand Cross of the Bath.

AUSTRALIA AND THE WAR.

Volunteers are appearing in overwhelming numbers in Australia for the Cape, and it is expected that 3,000 will be sent.

SMALL-POX IN LONDON.

56 cases of small-pox were reported in London yesterday.

A STEP FOR THE YEOMANRY.

An Army Order has been issued which gives officers in the Yeomanry the same status as Militia Officers.

KIPLING'S "POETIC" FRENZY.

"FLANNELLED FOOLS" AND "MUDDLED OAFS."

A QUERULOUS ATTACK.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 7.

An "Indian Daily News" cablegram, dated London, 5th instant, states that Rudyard Kipling's poem to "The Islanders" is alternately querulous and minatory, complains of apathy [and decadence, and threatens direful consequences, and sneers at "flannelled fools at the wicket" and "muddled oafs at golf."

SCOTTISH MOUNTED CORPS FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

ENTHUSIASTIC RESPONSE.

An enthusiastic response has been made to the request for men for the Mounted Corps for South Africa which Viscount Fincastle is raising in Scotland.

THE FRANCO-ITALIAN AGREEMENT.

AUTHORITATIVE DENIAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 7.

Reuter wires from Paris that the existence of a signed Franco-Italian understanding regarding Tripoli is authoritatively denied.

Signor Prinetti and M. Delcasse have merely exchanged assurances of a negative character, similar to those of the Anglo-French agreement, in respect to the Tripoli hinterland, neither party intending to interfere with the Sultan's suzerainty.

THE MARQUIS ITO.

The Marquis Ito, this afternoon, received a deputation from the Japan society and praised the work of the Society in cementing the friendly relations between Japan and Great Britain.

In the evening the Marquis dined at the Japanese legation, Lord Lansdowne and Lord Roberts being present.

LORD ROSEBERY AND THE IRISH.

MR. REDMOND DEFIANT.

ROSEBERY'S "RAGGED REGIMENTS" POWERLESS.

The "Englishman's" cable says :—Speaking at Sligo, on Friday, Mr. Redmond hurled defiance at the Liberal Unionists and urged Lord Rosebery to withdraw his "Ragged Regiments" from the Liberal party and declared the Radicals and the Irish Nationalists were more than a match for the Rosebery-Chamberlain coalition.

BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY.

NEW BRANCH LINE.

CALCUTTA, JAN. 7.

The Midnapore-Boojoodih branch of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway is to be opened for coal traffic next cold weather.

RAILWAY ROLLING STOCK FROM HOME.

Frames for eight hundred coal wagons and twenty goods engines are due from home this spring.

THE OPERATIONS AGAINST THE MAHSUDS.

ANOTHER SUCCESSFUL RAID.

DEFENCES DESTROYED AND CATTLE CAPTURED.

Operations are still proceeding in the Mahsud country.

The only column regarding which information is at present available is that under Colonel McRae, which on the 3rd instant visited Sheranna Algad and destroyed the defences above Kozhoba, capturing flocks and herds and meeting with slight opposition. Our casualties were one man killed and five wounded.

THE BISHOP OF BOMBAY OFFICIATES AT CALCUTTA.

The Bishop of Bombay holds a confirmation here on the 22nd proximo.

GREAT FIRE IN CALCUTTA.

A destructive fire has broken out in Watson's Jute Press, Bagh Bazar, and is still raging.

The Fire Brigade under the Deputy Commissioner of Police has gone to the spot.

A EUROPEAN FOUND DEAD SUSPENDED ON SPIKES.

A European in civilian clothes was found suspended on spikes of iron railing in Fort Ditch here this morning, having fallen over in the night. The spike has entered the jaw and passed through the right eye and came out at the top of the head, causing instantaneous death. The body is not yet identified, but the name "Price" is written inside the hat.

PLAGUE RETURNS.

Close on ten thousand plague deaths took place in India last week, Bombay Presidency reporting 4,307 and the Punjab 2,348; while Mysore had 791, Madras Presidency 501, N.-W.-P. 665, and Benga 443.

THE ALLAHABAD COMMAND.

General Haines, Commanding the Allahabad District, vacates his appointment on the 17th instant, Colonel Abbott, late Commandant, 15th Sikhs, succeeding him.

THE LATE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

Sir Allexander Mackenzie, late Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has been selected by the Plymouth Liberal six hundred as Parliamentary Candidate for the Borough.

'303 RIFLES DUE IN INDIA.

A large supply of '303 rifles are due in India during the next three months, and will be served out to selected Cavalry regiments.

THE TROOPS AT MEKRAN.

The troops in Mekran return shortly to India.

THE SANATORIUM FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

THE DONOR REVEALED.

SIR ERNEST CASSEL'S MUNIFICENCE.

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 7.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cabling from London yesterday says it is formally announced that the donor of £200,000 sterling which the King has arranged to devote to the purpose of a model sanatorium for consumption is Sir Ernest Cassel, the Egyptian Financier who is now on his way to visit India.

Sir Ernest Cassel enjoys at the present moment the reputation of being the closest personal intimate of the King. He dined with His Majesty evening before his departure eastwards.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS AT LUCKNOW.

LUCKNOW, DEC. 7.

Mr. W. C. Mount, M.P., Private Secretary to the Chancellor of the Exchequer and member for the Newbury Division of Berkshire, with Mrs. Mount, is in Lucknow.

The Prince and Princess Durotesoff and suit arrived to-day.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Orders will be issued shortly regarding the China's gratuity.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

THE FOOTBALL LEAGUES.

HOUNTING NOTES AND NEWS.

CYCLING IN WINTER.

LONDON, DEC. 20th.

Last Saturday's Association Foot ball sensation was the victory of Nottingham Forest over Liverpool at Anfield. 'Tis true the champions have suffered a similar fate before this autumn, for did not Sheffield Wednesday surprise themselves and their best friends by defeating them 2-1 on October 12, but on Saturday they were conquered by 2-0, which is an exact reverse of the scores in their last meeting. The gallant old Reds are not often guilty of such direcretions away from home, although last winter they had quite a series of such joyous experiences. By drawing at Bury, Stoke, and Derby, and winning at Anfield the Foresters have earned five points away from Nottingham. Raisbeck made a mistake after winning the toss in not taking advantage of the wind while his men were fresh, but this was only the first of a series of blunders, for the famous International centre halfback was by no means seenin his customary brilliant form. But on their play the Foresters would not have been beaten by any team in England, as for once in a way they fully realised anticipations. In the first half Corpes shot a grand goal—his first of the season—but an even finer point was obtained by Calvey, who froze on to the ball from a free kick, raced round Raisbeck, and eclipsed himself by netting. The South Bank player has been below par for some time, but on four successive Saturdays he has now scored a goal against Bolton Wanderers, Manchester City, Wolverhampton Wanderers, and Liverpool. Perkins parried two other splendid shots, while, Cox, on the other side, had hard luck in seeing an effort which deserved a goal neutralised owing to the game being stopped through an accident. Matthew Brougnton confirmed the impressions formed of him against Wolverhampton Wanderers, especially in the first half. While the Foresters were thus acquitting themselves Notts County were being beaten at Trent Bridge for the third time this season, as Everton followed in the footsteps of Newcastle and Aston Villa. Notts are in a parlous state, for their defence is not reliable, their attack is feeble, and they have now lost ten points on the season. Indeed, Grimsby and Manchester City are both beginning to look upon Notts as a friend to take their place. Easy is the descent to the Second Division. Everton, on the other hand, are exalted, and do not mean to be humiliated. They have overcome Grimsby 2-0, Sunderland 4-2, and Notts 2-0, all on the enclosure of their opponents, since November 9. This form if only maintained, can have but one result—the transference of the League Cup from Anfield to Goodison Park. The Evertonians are composed of such stuff as champions are made of. There was no comparison between their finished display and that of Notts, who have to thank Pennington for a small score. It is a curious coincidence that Everton and Sunderland, who are making such valiant struggles for the leadership, have so far this season each won eight points away from their own playing arena. There is no doubt they are the two best balanced elevens in the League, but we deem Everton the more dashing and incisive forward. Last year the Wednesday whacked the Wearsiders by 1-0, but on Saturday each scored once. The match was always full of interest, and if no goal was notched in the first portion of the play that was owing to Doig returning to form, and keeping his charge in a style worthy of his best traditions. Afterwards Robert Hogg put on his first goal since he scored against Aston Villa on October 5, but that plodding forward, Chapman, equalised. Last season Sunderland never earned a point in Sheffield, but this autumn, they have secured three. The battle of the Uniteds of Newcastle and Sheffield was a grim encounter, in which Thickett used his weight as freely as he did at Wolverhampton. Even Peddie, who usually appears as cool as the proverbial cucumber and as imperturbable as a monument, was roused to resentment. Master Thickett is not a bantam. In a fierce game there had been no scoring up to the interval, but after breathing time Hedley breasted a centre from Bennett into goal, and then the Sheffield centre was so foolish as to intentionally handle a shot which would certainly have pierced the space protected by Biggar. Moreover, the penalty kick was fruitful, and so Hedley gave away what he had earned. There were lost opportunities on both sides, for Roberts missed an open goal, and Bert Lipsham quite as easy a chance. Sheffield United have had wondrous success against their northern brethren, for of the seven League matches played Needham and Company have won three and drawn three, leaving a solitary win to the Novocastrians.

There were no stronger critics of the provincial English team in Rugby Union circles in Manchester on Saturday evening than members of the Rugby Union Committee themselves. Under the new arrangement the power of the Selection Committee is absolute; their choice is not subject to revision at the hands of the general committee, as has been the case for a generation past, since, in fact, the Rugby Union Committee was formed. Many old and young members of the committee do not like this arrangement, and do not hesitate to say so, though they acquiesced in it at the general meeting of the Union in September. It is morally certain that if the committee as a body had the power of revising the work of the Selection Committee the team chosen for the match at Exeter this week-end would have been considerably revised. The exclusion of Hartley, of Blackheath, and W. Cobby, of Yorkshire, is specially resented, while Brooks and Simpson on the wings had claims at least equal to Harrison and Eberle. The Selection Committee appear to have been guided by the principle of seeing as many men as possible, forgetting that one great object of the extra match with the holders of the championship should be to give the real English team an opportunity of playing together. It only is now necessary for Devon to beat the so-called England side to make confusion worse confounded, for Devon have been beaten in their own division by Gloucestershire County, whose representatives would be entitled to a derisive smile at Devon's success. They could argue that if Devon beat England, and Gloucester vanquish Devon, why, don't you know, the proper team to represent England against Wales is Gloucester County! It has been reported that at the meeting of the Rugby Union Committee on Saturday morning, while it was agreed that the return North v. South match should be played in early March, no venue for the engagement had been agreed upon. It is, however, the fact that the match will take place at Weston-super-Mare.

With the selection of the Welsh team against England next Wednesday evening interest is very much agog. The Welsh team is likely to be a surprise one. The full-back question puzzles everyone, and the selection of Winfield for the English trial match must have been gratifying to his friends. In the seeming poverty of English football, the pointing out that Freear, the Irish three-quarter now playing for Swansea, has a birth qualification for England, being born at Broughton, may not be displeasing, while a few others can be looked up if necessary. Winfield's decision to forego the honour and risk his Welsh cap is to be commended, though it is doubtful whether it will bring him any nearer the coveted distinction. The news that Skrimshire is likely to partner Nicholls will be a surprise to some people, and it was distinctly unfortunate that G. Davies, in addition to playing badly at Newport, should be injured in that game. Nevertheless, the policy of considering the Blackheath captain is a doubtful one. The selection of Lloyd and Jones at half-back should lead the selection committee to ensure that in case of Lloyd being unable to play Jones should have his club partner, while in the same way Jones absence would lead to Hillman's inclusion.

The hunting news from Ireland has been of a very mixed character, and is not calculated to raise the spirits of those who hope to see Ireland as fashionable as the Highlands of Scotland in August. Sport with hounds used to be regarded as supplying that occasion for fellow-feeling when all political and other differences are buried pro tem, but the Land League preached a different creed; for them there was no suspension of hostilities, not even in the cup that cheers nor the hounds that are cheerede. Now under the auspices of the United Irish League it looks as if the same short-sighted policy is likely to be repeated. Ireland naturally is superior to Leicestershire as a hunting country; equal to the Scotch Highlands as a game preserve, and a long way ahead of any other part of the British Islands as a fishing resort. But the people stop hunting; poach the game and fish until there is not a tenth of a breeding stock upon the ground and in the water, and make a wilderness of a natural paradise—one that but for the kink in the intellect of the leaders might be more fashionable than Scotland in August or than Leicestershire in November.

Hunting weather and sport continued first rate up to Saturday, Dec. 7, but the 9th brought cold, blustering, ice-filled atmosphere, which saved foxes' lives, and wellnigh took those of their pursuers. Ringing foxes have been the rule this season, as I suppose they must be where the quantity of foxes is only exceeded by the number of pheasants and rabbits, for if a fox does not go out o' nights and travel for his food, he never knows the way when hounds are pressing. But the most ringing of all circular-minded foxes was that which according to reports stood up 3 3-4 hours before the Shropshire hounds from Albrighton Gorse. There he was found and there he was lost in the end, having given the covert an intermediate call, by which I construct two complete rings, and according to accounts both over precisely the same line of country.

From the same neighbourhood it is announced that Mr. Reginald Corbet is to have a presentation made by the members of the Tarporley Hunt Club. The same club and the same great huntsman have come together in the same way before, but then Mr. Reginald Corbet was almost a new man, with a very old M.F.H. name. It was in 1875 that the club, with a limit subscription of £5 each, presented their Master with £1,000 service of plate. Now that he has resigned after being so many years Master and Huntsman, it is a portrait they are about to subscribe for, limited to £3 each man, and they are going to present themselves with a replica to hang in the clubroom. Mr. Corbet's ancestor hunted the Warwickshire as no man ever did before, in the first decade of the nineteenth century. Now Mr. Reginald Corbet is succeeded by another Mr. Reginald Corbet, his son, who has been showing brilliant sport to a brilliant field. It was in this country that the Duke of Teck met with his bad accident, which looked at one time like being as serious as that at Aintree course, which after eight years of mental and bodily decay killed the late Earl of Sefton. Luckily the Duke is about again, but so is the wire which brought him to grief, and it is cause of serious forebodings amongst those who glory in the spirit and practice of sport. The Ullswater are credited with one of those wonderful pursuits which sometimes make the Leicestershire two-horse men wonder now it is done. They have run a fox for forty miles.

If only by way of contrast, the weather of the past week brings back to mind some experiences of the late lamented summer. Before a good fire one can find the illustrations in the smoke of one's pipe or the coals for some such diary entry as this :—"At Blackrock we left the sea and took the Bray road, finding our lamp very useful under the trees. Bray was reached between one and two a.m. We did not enter the town, but bearing to the right steered for Enniskerry—a pretty village three miles distant,—passing on our way the Dargle Bridge, from which we had an exceedingly fine peep of the Dargle flowing through Lord Monck's demesne. At Enniskerry we had a delicious swill at the imposing village fountain, which is surmounted by a clock tower, and thus kept sleep at bay for a while longer. Enniskerry is beautifully set on the Bray river, which tossed noisily in the moonlight, surrounded by the Wicklow hills. Looking back on it from the Scalp road, it presented all the appearance of a Swiss village—in the foreground the conical spire of the church and in the background the Great Sugarloaf looming up. For the first mile or so of the ascent we chose to walk and smoke, and then pedalled slowly in the semi-darkness caused by the hills on either side and intensified by a light mist. Passing through the rocky cleft which is the Scalp proper, and reaching the open country, we found a glorious sight awaiting us. The sun was just rising over Dublin Bay, flooding its waters with golden light; the heavens presented a gorgeous study in colour, from delicate opal to blush-rose and from palest green to richest azure. Here and there lay tiny cloudlets like islands in a sea of glory, the rising sun framing them with a fringe of fire. To the north the Hill of Howth rose out of the sea, its stern mass adorned with the same golden frame."

At this season even the hardiest cyclist may be driven to his books for companionship in his pastime. Leaving out of count the "books that are not books, the periodicals, guide-books, &c., I am surprised to find how little real cycling literature there is. One very short shelf will hold it all, even if we include such textbooks as the "Badminton" and "All England" volumes. There are Jefferson's long rides in Europe and Siberia, Tom Steven's and Fraser's round the world trips, Karl Kron's massive "Ten Thousand Miles," Hillier's "Potteret's Club" and "Art of Ease in Cycling," Holding's "Cycle and Camp," Rumney's "Cycling Notebook," Harper's, "Classic Roads," Pennells "Canterbury Pilgrimage," "Sentimental Journey," "To Rome on a Tricycle," and "Across the Alps"; a few of Mecredy's Irish pamphlets, and may be a few more, before we come to the border-land where the guide-book begins to predominate, as in Freeston's "Alps" and the "Highways and Byways" series. A London publisher tells me that anything in the way of cycling literature is foredoomed to failure. This seems curious when one thinks of the popularity of the driving books of Mr. J. F. Hissey, which, but for their pleasing style, must appeal to a much more limited audience.

THE ALIGARH COLLEGE CRICKET TEAM.

THE Aligarh College team, while on tour this year, extended their operations as far as Bangalore, and with success, as they defeated a fairly strong team of the local Gymkhana by the substantial margin of 158 runs and five wickets. It is pleasant to see that the most successful all-round player for Aligarh College was Ali Hassan who, during the last five years, has earned the reputation of being the best all-round Mahomedan player in India. He scored 25 and 66 in the match and captured six wickets at a cost of 69 runs. From this performance it is clear that he has retained the good form he showed in 1900 with both bat and ball, and although there have been rumours lately that he has fallen off greatly in form I would still class him among the first half dozen native batsmen. While Ali Hassan is generally conceded to be the best Mahomedan batsman in India, B. Jayaram, whom we recently had an opportunity of seeing at Bombay, though under a disadvantage, enjoys a similar reputation among Hindoo players, and as he played in this match against Ali Hassan it is interesting to compare the form of the two players. As an all-round player the Mahomedan crack is far and away the best, as perhaps not quite so good a batsman as Jayaram, he is immeasurably the latter's superior as a bowler. Both players carried off the batting honours for their respective sides, Jayaram's contribution to the Bangalore totals of 91 and 87—remarkable small for such a strong batting side—being 44 and 38 (top score in each innings). The bowling honours in the match went to P. Leonard, of the Bangalore team, who accomplished the remarkable feat of securing thirteen out of the fifteen Aligarh wickets that fell. Leonard is considered by many good judges of the game on the Madras side as one of the best bowlers in the Presidency and, indeed, he and Narayan Row, the Madras native bowler could bowl in a match unchanged with more chances of success than any two bowlers in any of the other Presidencies. Shafkat, the Aligarh College bowler, also met with agood deal of success, capturing 9 wickets for 55 runs. The success which has attended the tour of the Elphinstone College and Aligarh College teams has been one of the most satisfactory features in the game out here in recent years and speaks volumes for the cricket training at the native schools.

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It is stated that in the present House of Commons there are no fewer than seven-and-twenty members under thirty years of age—a record which, a contemporary says, cannot be paralleled. In one of the Parliaments of James I., however, there were forty members who were under twenty years of age. A statute of William III. renders void the election of any person who is not twenty-one years of age.

DEPARTURE OF THE R. I. M. S. HARDINGE.

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer Hardinge, Commander J. G. Baugh, will sail this morning for England with 22nd, 50th and 70th Field Batteries R. A., and details consisting of 31 officers, 17 ladies, and 16 children, 822 non-commissioned officers and men, 70 women and 122 children. The details from Deolali, with their Baggage, brought to Bombay in three extra trains are as follows :—The first train, with 2 Officers and 78 men (including the usual ration party and gate guard), the whole of the families and part of the heavy baggage, and lying-down cases, left Deolali at 9-0 P.M. on 6th January, and arrived at the Sassoon Dock at 5-25 A.M. yesterday morning.

The second train, with 3 Officers and 200 men, including the usual working party, left Deolali at 10 P.M. on the 6th January and arrived at the Sassoon Dock at 6-30 A.M. yesterday morning. The third train with 3 Officers and 252 men left Deolali at 9-0 P.M. last evening, and arrived at the Sassoon Dock at 3-25 A.M. this morning. The 22nd, 50th and 70th Batteries R. F. A. railed from Kirkee to Sassoon Dock in one special troop train, and left Kirkee at 9-0 P.M., on Monday, and arrived at the Sassoon Dock at 7-20 A.M. yesterday morning. Approximate strength—10 officers, 250 men, 17 women and 35 children.

The troops and baggage were embarked as they arrived.

The following are the names of the officers :—

Col. and Mrs. G. P. Owen, R. A. and 2 children, Col. and Mrs. W. B. Capper, British Service, Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. W. L. Lane, and daughter, R. A. M. C., Lieut. Col. G. E. Weston, R. A. M. C., Lieut. Col. G. F. A. Norton, R. G. A., Major and Mrs. E. O. Wight, R. A. M. C., Major W. Addington, R. N., Surrey Regt., Major G. H. Goddis, R. F. A., Major Fitzmaurice, R. F. A., Captain J. R. Mc-Mun, R. A. M. C., Captain and Mrs. J. E. Young, R. A., Captain C. Ravenhitt, R. F. A., Captain and Mrs. J. D. Bennett, Dorset Regiment, Captain C. J. H. Swan, R. F. A., Captain Gordon, R. F. A. Captain and Mrs. C. E. Wintle, Suffolk Regt, Lieut. and Qr. Mr. and Mrs. M. Mead and 6 children, Essex Regt., Lieut. and Mrs. E. N. Stockley, R. E., and infant Lieut. D. G. Hill, North Stafford Regt., Lieut. H. W. Edden, Scottish Rifles, Lieut. C. Irevin, Suffolk Regt. Lieut W. R. Kirby, R. F. A., Lieut. H. P. B. Fraser, Hampshire Regt., Lieut. W. E. B. Ellington, B. H. A., Lieut. W. N. Eyres, Som. L. I., Lieut. P. R. Punnett, R. F. A., Lieut J. A. Ballard, R. F. A., 2nd Lieut. P. E. Lyster, R. F. A., 2nd Lieut. A. L. Theobald, R. F. A., Lieut Dobson, R. I. Marine, Lieut. B. G. Washington, R. Navy.

The ladies proceeding home with the corps include :—Miss James, I. A. N. Service, Miss A. E. S. Terry, I. A. N. Service, wife of Lieut. T. G. Griffith, I. S. Corps, wife of Captain F. W. Daniell 2 children, 8 Rajputs, wife of Captain N. Macpherson, I. S. Corps, wife of Lieut. Col. Gordon, I. S. Corps, wife of Lieut. Cranshaw and daughter, 20th Hussars, wife of Capt. Douglas, R. A., and 2 children.

MISAPPROPRIATION OF FAMINE RELIEF FUNDS.

Mr. A. LUCAS, Sessions Judge of Amednagar, in October last, convicted Bhau Waman of criminal breach of trust as a public servant and forgery of a valuable security, and sentenced him to one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100, or three months in default for the first offence and one year's rigorous imprisonment for the second, the sentences to run consecutively. An appeal by the accused from the above decision was heard on Monday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Candy and the Hon. Mr. Justice Fulton at the High Court. Mr. B. N. Athavle appeared for the accused and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The case for the prosecution was that, on the 17th May last, the accused, who was officiating Kulkarni of the villages of Maktapur and Mukandpur in the Navasa Taluka, and who had been ordered by the mamlatdar to carry out the works of deepening a well and digging out a zira departmentally, misappropriated to his own use Rs.13-0-0 out of the funds allotted to these two works by Government, and that, in order to misappropriate this money, he forged certain musters of labourers employed on these works.

Mr. Justice Candy, in giving the Court's judgment, said: It is clear that the accused was directed as Kulkarni to superintend certain petty famine relief works, which were carried out at Muktapur and Mukandpur last April and May. He states that he understood the work was to be done by him as contract, Rs. 24 for the Maktapur and Rs. 16 for the Mukundpur work. But this cannot have been so. The mamlatdar alleges that the accused was told to see that the work was carried out departmentally, the expenditure being limited to the above sums which were the amounts sanctioned. Some of the labourers say there never was any muster, but most say that there was, and unless accused kept some kind of "tippan" (he has produced none), he could not have prepared the masters, exhibits 4 to 7, which he produced. The mamlatdar deposed that he gave the muster sheets to accused; and accused has not explained how he became possessed of the muster sheets. Whether the local board Karkun handed over the Rs. 40 to accused, intending that the money should be handed by accused to Jaganath for disbursement, or whether by Jaganath's direction he handed the money to accused, intending that accused should recoup himself any advances made by him to some of the labourers, disbursing the rest to the labourers, according to the items against their names in the muster rolls, it is clear that accused by neither handing the money to Jaganath, nor by disbursing the full amount to the labourers (even taking into account advances made to some of them) must have misappropriated the balance. The full sum of Rs. 40 was entrusted to accused as Kulkarni to be paid over in full to Jaganath or to the labourers and the powder man (Tajubhai) after deducting any advances made by accused from his own pocket. If he did not so deal with all the money, then he must have misappropriated what was not so dealt with. The fact that Jaganath, according to standing orders, was the official who ought to have distributed the money, and that Jaganath allowed accused to deal with it, would not make accused not guilty of having misappropriated the money in his capacity of a public servant. As the rolls, exhibits 4 to 7, purport to be receipts, if they are false documents accused was guilty of an offence under section 467. That they are false, that the labourers named therein did not receive the full sums entered against their names, there can be no doubt. The witnesses have hazy ideas about time, and it may be difficult to say with certainty how many days the work was carried on. Some of the witnesses say Jaganath did visit the work, and he only took charge as circle inspector on 4th May. But there is no reason why the witnesses should all say they received less than what is shewn against their names in the rolls. They gain nothing by so deposing: they claim no further payments. On a consideration of the whole case, we think that the Sessions Judge and assessors arrived at a right decision, and we confirm the conviction, but we think that the substantive sentences of imprisonment should be concurrent. Though the Sessions Judge framed the charge under different sections the offence was really one: namely by bogus musters accused drew from Government more than he was entitled to draw. The charge framed in the Sessions Court should not have been in one count; and we notice that the embezzlement of the money drawn on account of Tajubhai did not relate to the registers, exhibits 4 to 7, but to exhibits 8 to 10. These points were not taken by the learned pleader, and they do not affect the real merits of the case, so it is unnecessary to do more than mention them.

MESSRS REDMOND, McHugh, and O'Donnell returned to Ireland on Dec. 17 from their American mission. They received a cordial reception on reaching Cork, numbers of bands having collected a crowd, but the gathering and the enthusiasm, the "Times" correspondent says, compared very unfavourably with similar demonstrations on the occasions of Mr. Parnell's return from similar missions. Mr. Redmond, in a brief speech, claimed that their mission had been a far greater success than they had dared to hope. They went, not on a begging mission, but to reunite their race and also to rekindle interest in their movement among the American people. In six months the United Irish League in America would be as strong as the Land League was in Parnell's days, and though they did not seek money, financial support would be just as strong also. He referred to the cordial manner in which they had been received by the United States President and Canadian Premier as evidence of the sympathy they had aroused. He learned since he landed that coercion had been revived, and he was pleased at that. The one thing they wanted most to ensure success was the salt of coercion, and if Mr. Wyndham only supplied this, he would largely benefit the Irish movement while injuring himself and his Government.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

CAPTURE OF LAAGERS.

ENGAGEMENT WITH DE WET.

London, Dec. 21.—General Botha is near Steynsdorp, the centre of the Komati Goldfields, situated on the Swaziland border.

London, Dec. 21.—Colonel Allenby has surprised Wolmarans' laager at Schoongericht, to the south of Balmoral, capturing 32 of the Middelburg commando including Major Pretorious, of the Staats Artillerie.

SUCCESS BY METHUEN.

NARROW ESCAPE OF POTGIETERS.

London, Dec. 21.—Lord Methuen has captured Van Reusburg's and Potgieter's laagers. Potgieter narromly exaped capture, but the members of his family, a large quantity of stock, and important papers fell into the hands of the British.

DARTNELL'S FIGHT WITH DE WET.

A FOUR-HOURS' ENGAGEMENT.

London, Dec. 22.—Colonel Dartnell, with a force of Imperial Light Horse and Yeomanry, recently engaged General De Wet near Langberg, in the east of the Orange River Colony, and after four hours' fighting, drove him from his position. Colonel Campbell, with a force from Bethlehem, co-operated. The Boers lost five killed and 20 wounded, and the British one killed and 14 wounded.

THE NEW AUSTRALIAN CONTINGENT.

APPEAL FROM MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

Sydney, Dec. 22.—The Federal Premier last evening received the following cable from the Secretary of State for the Colonies :—"In view of the prolongation of hostilities in South Africa, His Majesty's Government will be glad to accept the services of a further contingent from the Australian Commonwealth, to the number of 1,000, on the following conditions :—(1) The men to be able to ride and shoot; (2) cavalry rate of pay to date of embarkation, subsequently Imperial Yeomanry pay at the rate of 5s. per day; (3) Australian Government to provide horses, saddlery, uniforms, arms, etc., the Imperial Government to repay the cost; (4) the officers to be nominated by the Commonwealth Government; (5) medical arrangements to be the same as for the Imperial Yeomanry; (6) preference to be given to men of previous service, and single men only to be selected; (7) transport arranged by War Office; (8) period of service one year, or duration of war."

THE PRO-BOER MEETING AT BIRMINGHAM.

LIBERALS RESPONSIBLE FOR DAMAGE.

London, Dec. 20th.—The Birmingham Liberal Association is responsible for £150 for damages done to the Birmingham Town-hall on the occasion of the recent pro-Boer meeting.

PRINCE OF WALES APPOINTED A COLONEL.

London, Dec. 21.—The Prince of Wales has been made a Colonel of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers.

RUSSIA AND MANCHURIA.

NORTHERN POWER FEARFUL OF JAPAN.

London, Dec. 20.—Colonel Agapejeff, lecturing at St. Petersburg recently, said that Russia would have to resign Manchuria, as a war with Japan would be dangerous at the present time, owing to Japan's great naval resources and her ability to land 150,000 soldiers within a fortnight at the theatre of war.

JAPANESE OFFICERS TO TRAIN CHINESE ARMY.

ATONEMENT FOR MASSACRES.

London, Dec. 21.—Japanese officers have been engaged to train the Chinese army. Japan has offered to send a general for organisation purposes. Yesterday the Chinese officials at Kong chao made atonement for the massacres of last year, and attended the funerals of 71 of the victims. They also signed a promise to protect converts. Fifty villages were represented at the ceremony.

AFFRAY WITH CHINESE BRIGANDS.

CAPTURED BY PUNJABIS.

London, Dec. 21.—Lieutenant Hall and a handful of Punjab infantry recently pursued a number of brigands near Shunlianchung. The brigands took refuge in a house outside the town, and the place was quickly surrounded by the Punjabis, who killed ten of the bandits and captured four.

THE SCHLEY INQUIRY.

AUTHOR OF THE CHARGES TO RESIGN

GENERAL MILES REPRIMANDED.

London, Dec. 22nd.—Mr. John D. Long, Secretary to the American Navy, has approved of the findings of fact of the Board of Inquiry in regard to the charges against Admiral Schley.

He also approved of the recommendation of the Board to drop further proceedings, but, at the instance of President Roosevelt, he has demanded the resignation of Mr. Maclay, the author of the "Naval History of the United States." Mr. Maclay printed the charges against Admiral Schley in his work, the proofs being corrected by Admiral Sampson.

Mr. Root, Minister for War, acting upon instructions received from the President, has reprimanded General Miles for commenting on the case and infringing the army regulations.

General Miles has explained that he merely blamed individuals for impugning Admiral Schley's courage and efficiency, and that he did not intend to criticize the Court of Inquiry.

AHMEDABAD NOTES.

OUR Ahmedabad correspondent, writing on Monday, says :—A declaratory suit was filed in the first class Sub-Judge's Court last month by one Kunjbihari Prasad who calls himself the adopted son of the late Acharya Purushotamdasji, the religious head of the Swami Narayen sect of Ahmedabad. The plaint recites that the plaintiff, having been adopted by Bai Kuverba, the senior widow of the deceased, according to the Hindu rites, has lawfully become the rightful successor to the Gadi of the Shri Swami Narayen. The suit, being a declaratory one, is valued at Rs. 270 only. It is alleged that the deceased has made a will, in which he has appointed another person as his heir. The executors of the last will of the deceased are Rao Bahadur Keshavlal Hiralal and eleven others, who are all made defendants in the suit. The prayers in the plaint are that the Court should declare that the will is null and void, being contrary to the rights and usages of the Hindu law; that the plaintiff is the rightful heir of the deceased, as the successor to the Gadi of Shri Swami Narayen. The plaintiff also asked the Court to pass a decree in the form of a perpetual injunction to restrain the defendants or any other person from obstructing the plaintiff in the enjoyment of his rights as the head of the Swami Narayen sect. Notices have been issued against the defendants to file their statements on or before the 18th inst.

The Parsis of Ahmedabad had to mourn the loss of Dr. Mancherji Sorabji Postwala, the Assistant Surgeon in charge of the Bechardas Dispensary. Dr. Mancherji had been for a long time in a very weak state of health, but nobody imagined that his end would be so sudden. He died on Friday last at 8 a. m. When the deceased was preparing to attend to his work in the dispensary in the morning, he suddenly fell down and died. His age was 51. He passed 24 years of his life in Government service, having served a greater part of it in the province of Sind as acting Civil Surgeon. Having passed the Licentiate of Medicine examination in 1876, he at once joined the Subordinate Medical Service. The deceased leaves a widow, two sons and three daughters to mourn his loss.

On Friday last the local Municipal Council met in the Ripon H

THE MAKING OF AN AMERICAN.

Concluded from page 4.

Yet our Press and our employers let loose all the viciousness of class prejudice in an attempt to break down the institution which have been made for the improvement of the people's condition.

TRADE SPIES.

The American gentlemen who flatter the foolishness of our countrymen know full well that trade unionism is making more rapid strides in America than in England, and that hardly an article of daily use among the people is sold without the label of the union being attached. The foolishness of the Yorkshire employers who wrote letters to the "Times" on the thriftiness of the German clerk, only to waken to the fact that the aforesaid clerk was an agent of a commercial house in Germany employed to ascertain the particulars of trade, names of agents, places of distribution, etc., is proverbial. Some of the enthusiastic Yorkshire employers have now less to say about the clerk who can live on twelve and fifteen shillings a week.

It appears to me our conception of business has not grown with the colossal development of our resources. Chandler-shop habits hardly meet the situation so long as the American invader deals in immense undertakings, does not begrudge the workpeople—takes them, in fact, into his confidence, until, fired with the same ambitions, the worker gives the best of his body and brains to the operation—and the combination must prevail over the English conditions of snarling antagonism, fomented and encouraged even by Lord Salisbury, aided also by the stricture of judges, who fall into the habit of censuring working-class institutions, while they would permit pernicious institutions of capitalists to rob the investor by the million.

RESPECT ENFORCED.

The whole secret of the superiority in America is the fact that workmen enforce recognition and respect, and at all times, where organisation exists command the confidence of employers.

Here in America, with a babel of tongues, an intermixture of the races, and all the difficulties attending the churning up of national predilections and habits, is growing in progressive ratio such sturdy examples of manhood as to ensure for the future of America the best possible material to command and dominate the world. Except in the South, where are still retained many of the qualities of aristocratic exclusiveness, the rugged and virile character of the people must make for the dominance of the world, with such material resources at their command.

The essentially practical reigns—the trappings and gaudy make-believes of our own class divisions find no place here. There may be a swell and exclusive set, with an eye to the foibles and distinctions of our own upper ten, but even these are the butt, if not the laughing stock, for the papers here, and the conversation of Americans.

I have referred to the free-and-easy relationships of the classes here; that fact is borne out especially in the pleasures and recreations taken after toil. Places of amusement, seaside resorts, and race meetings are attended by all classes, bent on making the most of the occasion. There is emulation of the most vigorous kind in all sports and pastimes, and class gets rubbed out. In the building trades especially the eight and less hours a day prevail, affording ample opportunity for leisure and for outings, which the worker ardently enjoys.

SERIOUS DRAGS.

Even though the Ghetto, the more servile Italians together with the Chinese, are a serious drag on the more intelligent and independent toiler, he is yet so full of resource as to be almost able to ignore the power of those who degrade themselves to the mean level of the slave in habits of life and their standard of living. But even that is remedying itself in succeeding generations, except in the case of the Chinese for whom there is no hope whatever.

The latter will pig away a hundred to the house' hardly able to accommodate a small family in healthy conditions. He will work for his boss, the mere chattel that he is, and find consolation in opium until all moral sense is killed, while he will in his national vanity—boasting thousands of years of his type of civilisation—refuse to use the products or spend his wages in domestic utilities afforded by American industry.

His great object is to have his bones resting in China, to have his food from China, to fleece the Americans, to take wages, and spend the market and purchasing capacity of the same for the benefit of his beloved China. He will never become an American, or share a desire to serve her; he is the true parasite, and a bad case at that, lowering every standard of decency and having no shadow of conception of moral obligation according to our Western standards. Out of the great multitude of mixed nationalities, though, is growing a might race. The workman, who takes every advantage of combination, ever perfecting same, daily growing to appreciate the political character of his citizenship, aggressively self-confident, well fed, independent in thought and resourceful, awakened to a sense of personal worth, must get ahead here.

I have not found racial or anti-Englirsh sentiment a factor here. Far from that, both Gyer man and Irish speak with the keenest sense of appreciation of the old country, which they are convinced as Americans they have supplanted in the world's centre of power and commerce.

It is refreshing to be in a country where spirits are irrepressible, where belief in self and community bordes on a passion. The pessimism, the croakings, whice presage dissolution, find no voice here.

If only our supposed leaders of thought at home curiesding Press, and statesmen would learn that the best way of making a nation really great is to make the people themselves proudly independent, self-confident, with a love and belief in their nationality, then, and then only, can the potentialities of will power, of energy, and resources command an unassailable position such as is in evidence here. The all-conquering, strenuous American people have as mighty a future as they have a mighty belief in themselves.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague, Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern; Fort Southern and Esplanade	2	2	6
B Mandvi, Chaukda, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	10	8	26
C Market, Bhuli Talao, Parsewady, Bunderwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	21	10	31
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Malabar Hill	2	2	10
Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	22	2	25
E Parel, Sewree and Worli	0	5	11
G Mahim and Worli	2	0	7
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Residents and Unknown	0	0	1
Hospitals	0	5	8
Total	59	34	125
Total plague deaths to date	101,556	86,392	
Same date last year	31	35	187

MORTALITY OF THE WEEK.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending yesterday was 859 as against 853 during the previous week. Of the total number 213 died of plague, which showed an increase of 33 over the preceding week. The total mortality of the corresponding period of the last year was 1,119 which included 232 deaths from plague.

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LORD ROSEBERY'S APPEAL.

THE SPEECH AT CHESTERFIELD.

EMPIRE AND EFFICIENCY.

IMPRESSIONS OF THE MEETING.

(BY ONE WHO WAS THERE.)

WHAT went ye out for to see? The question is best answered by describing what we did see. A dreary station, with the approaches deep in snow-slush; a brass band struggling manfully with "The Red, White, and Blue"; a knot of about two hundred men and boys; and a brougham in which, apparently, a pair of hearse horses were doing temporary duty. Then a long bare-like structure, decorated with red, with white, and blue, with names of prominent Liberal leaders, past and present, on the walls. The band played again here—"Partant pour la Syrie" as an appropriate tune. There was an interval of waiting, and some enthusiastic souls—absent-minded beggars, none the less—tried to sing "Auld Lang Syne." They were extinguished with shouts of laughter.

We listened with impatience to the rolling periods of Alderman Anu, the chairman—a typical leather-lunged Radical—who, after seconding Mr. Birrell's motion at the Derby meeting, had come to be chairman to Lord Rosebery. Then followed the event for which it has been alleged the nation was waiting. A grey little figure, with a flushed face, suffering from a nervousness which it was painful to behold, got up to speak. There is no disguising the fact—his reception was lukewarm. "For he's a jolly good fellow!" was sung, but half-heartedly. The crowd was curious, not enthusiastic, and for some time it was doubtful if the speech would ever be delivered at all. Lord Rosebery was extraordinarily sensitive to disturbances at the other end of the room, and declined to proceed till perfect silence had been secured.

The speech? Well, it opened with a disclaimer that anything abnormal was to be expected from the meeting. It went on with words of advice to the Liberal party, which, so the speaker said, has been suffering from a grievous malady, and is only just convalescent, if it is indeed that. The advice given contained a warning against log-rolling, against trying to do too much, and against being in advance of the time. From this we passed to the key note of Lord Rosebery's own policy—Efficiency. Parliament must be efficient; we must seek efficiency in trade and commerce; the administrative services must become efficient; and finally the nation. Attention is required to education, housing, and temperance—the first and third received with much applause. Then some pumped-up indignation against the idea that there is no alternative Government, and against the Government for various things—for dissolving last autumn for saying that the war was over. Having thus made his sacrifice to party exigencies Lord Rosebery turned to the war. It must be prosecuted to the end with vigour he declared; we must not seek the Boers to offer them peace though we should meet any overtures they made halfway. We should not be above negotiating with the exile of Hilversum; we should be "lavishly generous" in rebuilding farms, etc., and an amnesty should be given—indeed we are bound to give it—prompt and complete at a date not specified. Finally he was ready now as in the past (a disheartening qualification), to serve his country's cause, but feared he could do but little since the country had put the other side in power for six or seven years. But he appealed from the subservient majority of the Government and from the distressed Parliamentary Opposition to the Caesar of public opinion and common sense. Englishmen liked those who spoke their minds and he had spoken his.

So ended the long-expected speech, without saying one word of what was looked for. As a mere political meeting, the demonstration was a good one, and Lord Rosebery's speech was worthy of it. But the new departure hoped for was painfully absent. There is no promise to leave the "lonely furrow."

At the same time the speech has done much to accentuate the disunion of the Liberal Party. The Derby resolution was altogether thrown over-board, Lord Rosebery's speech, save for certain necessary garnishing was such as any Unionist might have uttered. There can be no reconciliation while the South African question remains.

The attitude of the audience was a curious study—enthusiastic at small points, reticent at big ones. It was the typical audience which does not know whether it is being led or when it should applaud. Hence the meeting was cold and unenthusiastic; it was an object lesson in good engineering, and nothing more.

But at any rate, and it is something to be thankful for, the pro-Boers have got a knock they will not easily recover from, and Liberal Imperialism has thrown away the scabbard.

The following are a few of the more important and interesting points from Lord Rosebery's speech:—

ADVICE TO THE LIBERAL PARTY.

You have to clean your slate. It is six years now since you were in office; it is sixteen years since you were in anything like power; and it does seem to me that under these circumstances the primary duty of the Liberal party is to wipe its slate clean and consider very carefully what it is going to write on it in future. Now, there will be some who will not agree with that advice, for I will tell you a secret—there are a great many Tory Liberals in the Liberal party. There is a Toryism in Liberalism as great and as deep, though as unconscious, as any in the Carlton Club. There are men who sit still with fly blown phylacteries bound round their obsolete policy, who do not remember that while they have been mumbling their incantation to themselves, the world has been marching and revolving; and if they have any hope of leading or guiding it they must march and move with it too.

EFFICIENCY THE WATCHWORD.

My watchword—if I were in office at this moment—would be summed up in one single word—the word efficiency. If we have not learned from this war that we have greatly flagged behind in efficiency we have learned nothing and our treasure and lives are thrown away. The first thing you have to look to is the efficiency of your machine—your Parliamentary machine and your legislative machine.

THE CRISIS.

After indicating the measures he would advocate in the direction of national efficiency, such as education, the housing of the people, and temperence, Lord Rosebery proceeded to speak of the national crisis. He saw the elements of crisis in our foreign relations, in the Ministry, and, of course, in the war.

You know where we are now! You know that we are engaged in anything but peace, and that we have incurred the ill-will of every nation, or almost every nation on the face of the globe. Now that in itself is a very dangerous state of affairs. I do not say that I am quite sure that the Governments of all countries are anxious to remain on good terms with Great Britain, and a great smouldering, and even sometimes a flaming, ill-will, such as prevails all over Europe against us, is an element in the political situation full of contingent peril, if not of immediate danger.

A WAR POLICY.

The greater part of Lord Rosebery's speech was devoted to the war, and he sketched out a policy, the heads of which alone we can give:—

I do not believe we could be in better hands than Lord Kitchener's. He enjoys the confidence of the country and of his armies.

It is totally unreasonable to think that our Government could be barbarous; they do not inaugurate the measures in the field, they sit passively at home, and if any charge of barbarity is to be brought it must be brought against those in the field.

The refugee camps were a result of the necessity of clearing the country. No doubt they were mismanaged at first, but it was not a very easy thing to manage. With regard to those camps I gladly adopt all the words of the resolution that was passed at Derby, though I must limit my adherence to the resolution upon the camps.

So far from blaming the declaration of martial law when it was made, I am disposed to blame the Government that it was not declared long ago, that this open channel of supply was not stopped at an earlier period.

I believe in the stern, efficient, vigorous prosecution of the war to its natural end, but I believe that its natural end is a regular peace and a regular settlement. Therefore I should not be deaf to any overtures of peace that came from any responsible authority, more especially if they came from the exiled Government which now exists somewhere in the Low Countries, and which surrounds ex-President Kruger.

A FORTUITOUS MEETING.

If I were a Minister I should not turn a deaf ear to them, I do not mean, of course, that a Boer Ambassador should come to London, or that the King should send an Ambassador to Holland—I mean nothing of that kind—but some of the greatest peaces, the greatest settlements in the world's history, have begun in an apparently casual meeting of two travellers in a neutral inn, and I think it might well happen that some such fortuitous meeting might take place under the auspices of his Majesty's Government and of the exiled Boer Government, which might lead to very good results. At any rate, though I would not offer terms to them, I should not be deaf to any overtures from them.

I beg you to understand that by this I have no idea of making any overtures of peace to the Boers. My policy is a passive policy of peace, and not an active policy.

LORD MILNER.

Lord Rosebery, dealing with the demand for the supersession of Lord Milner and Mr. Chamberlain, said they could not get rid of them till they got rid of the Government. But as regards Lord Milner:—

You might find yourselves, if you recalled him, out of the frying-pan into the fire. He was not in favour of seeding out a peace commission, the Boers could make peace with Lord Kitchener.

A LIBERAL AMNESTY.

I am for as large and as liberal an amnesty as it is possible to give. Of course there will be cases which must be excepted, which do not fall within the rules of warfare. There may be necessarily temporary disfranchisements, but on the broad policy of a large and liberal amnesty I am as clear and convinced as on any subject of politics at the present time, and, what is still more, that no other policy is practicable.

I would go so far as to give full civil rights to all Boers who took and signed a definite and drastic oath of allegiance. I believe that the sooner you put them in a position of civil responsibility, of honourable loyalty to yourselves, the better it will be for yourselves and South Africa.

AT THE SERVICE OF HIS COUNTRY.

Lord Rosebery's peroration was as follows:—; That policy represents the best advice that I can give the country to-night. What I can do to further it I will do—(loud and prolonged cheers—to give further emphasis to which many of those on the platform jumped to their feet, and wildly waved their hats)—for my services are as they have always been so far as health and strength can permit as the services of all British subjects are—at the disposal of my country. (Renewed cheers.) I appeal unto Caesar—from Parliament with its half-hearted but overwhelming Government supporters and from a distracted and disunited Opposition—I appeal to the silent but supreme tribunal which shapes and controls in the long run the destinies of our people—I mean the tribunal of public opinion that of common sense; and should that fail us we are lost indeed and I know of nothing else that remains to avail us. Now, gentlemen I have done. I have only one further appeal to make to you of your friendship, if not your support. In this country, I understand you like a man who speaks his mind. Well I have spoken mine.

Mr. Asquith and Sir Edward Grey spoke briefly. They both said "ditto" to Lord Rosebery.

THE PANNA CASE.

AT the sitting of the Panna Commission on Monday Colonel Geoffrey Hall, I.M.S., stated:—I have read the evidence recorded before the Commissioners in this case. From a perusal of it I gather no symptoms of strychnia poison, and I found certain prominent symptoms of arsenical poison wanting in this case. I chiefly noted the absence of burning pain in the chest and stomach.

Colonel Hall went on to describe certain symptoms of arsenical poisoning which appeared to be absent. In the course of his further evidence he said:—Arsenic is very insoluble. If arsenic were put in a dish containing pieces of meat in gravy some would adhere to the meat and the rest would go to the bottom. A good deal would depend on the thickness of the soup and the length of time that the food was left standing. A quantity of arsenic in food would be detected by the gritty feeling under the teeth when the food was being chewed. The feeling would be like that of fine sand under the teeth.

It would require the admixture of a very large quantity of arsenic to make anything turn white. Arsenic can be ground very fine, but if mixed with food its grittiness remains. I liken its grittiness to ground glass. The bazaar arsenic is a dirty white colour. It is possible to insert arsenic into a vomit after it has left a man's stomach. Such arsenic would have a different colour. If it had been in the stomach it would turn a yellow colour as a result of the action of the stomach. If inserted in the vomit afterwards it would retain its white colour. Twelve grains of arsenic would kill half a dozen men. Two to three grains would be a fatal dose.

The symptoms of the deceased are compatible with other forms of poisoning. They would be compatible with forms of ptomaine poisoning. This poisoning is due to the formation of different kinds of alkaloids in food. It is quite possible for several people to partake of the same meat and for one only to be poisoned by ptomaine. The symptoms of ptomaine poisoning are scarcely distinguishable from cholera. The same applies to the symptoms of arsenical poisoning. In a case of ptomaine poisoning there would be a griping pain as distinguished from a burning pain in a case of arsenical poisoning. Great thirst characterises cholera as well as poisoning, by irritant substances. Cholera and arsenical poisoning are often mistaken, one for the other.

To the Commissioners:—The symptoms of sun stroke are absent in this case. I do not think that a man could keep sensible as long as this man did if he had sunstroke. No man can swear positively that death is due to arsenic without seeing the stomach, or analysing the vomit, though the symptoms shown here are not inconsistent with arsenical poisoning, but they are not the common symptoms of arsenic.

The cross-examination of H. H. the Maharaja was then resumed by Mr. Wallach. He said Fida Ali was not turned out of Panna without any ground. He must have been reasonably suspected by Government, else how could he have been turned out? His father came to Panna about twenty-five years ago. He was my Private Secretary. He had a pay of Rs. 1,000 or Rs. 1,500 per annum and allowances. He had no particular department to look after. Including his "jagir", he drew about Rs. 4,500 per annum. He and Tabaruk Hussain were both named in the Harnam Singh case. I cannot say that they were wrongly suspected. Fida Ali was entrusted with many kinds of work. Tabaruck Hussain had been serving the State since the time of Maharaja Rudar Pertab Singh, and was Naib Diwan of the State. I remember the whipping of Lala Nanhe. I did not look at the record of the case. The Rao Raja complained of this to me some months afterwards. Fida Ali was concerned in this case against Nanhe. I heard that an enquiry was made into this matter in the Magistrate's office, and that the charge had been proved, I know now that no enquiry took place, and everything was done "zabardasti." There was absolutely no reference to the visit of the Agency Surgeon on the 28th when I visited the Rao Ranis. They made no reference to the visit and spoke to me quite unreservedly, which lead me to believe that their intentions were all right, so I made no reference to it. I asked Accha Lal if he had taken strychnia, and he denied it, saying that Sri Nath was taking sides with the Rani Bagh people against him in their enmity arising out of the flogging of Lala Nanhe by Fida Ali, whose subordinate he had been. At that time the doctor had not said that the death had been caused by strychnia, beyond making a reference to it on the 24th, and I had no doubt, I did not arrest Accha Lal on the advice of my councillors, as they could not point to any evidence against him. My councillors told me once to arrest Accha Lal and Lachmi Persbad, and when I asked them for evidence against these men they did not again refer to the subject.

It was on the 3rd or 4th July that it was decided to send for a lawyer. Rao Pirthipal Singh one day said that somebody should be called in to advise.

I gave Rs. 1,500 drawn on June 30th to Thakur Pershad, as part of the reward due to the "amlahs" for having helped in getting the letters of thanks issued, and also for one or two other matters which he said had been settled and for which rewards were due. On the 6th July Rs. 1,500 went to Thakur Pershad as his reward in the matter of the letters and half was for the "amlahs." I left it to him to distribute the money as he thought fit. On the 17th July he said that he had spent all the money I had given him, and that he wanted more funds. He always kept from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,500 in hand. The rule in every State is that on a matter being settled, money has to be distributed amongst the agency subordinates. I attached great importance to the letter of the Political Agent addressed to Rani Kamal Kuer. I told the Political Agent an untruth about Pandit Pirthi Nath, as he seemed angry about my sending for this gentleman, and I wanted to avoid further discussion about the subject.

No one ever suggested to me that Kamal Kuer would be implicated, and that I should take steps to keep the matter from reaching the Political Agent. After the departure of the Agency Surgeon I was sure that she had been charged by the Rao Ranis solely because she was "enciente." I stopped the taking of the body to Nowgong, as I chiefly desired to avoid the disgrace of the removal of the body, but I also feared that some false charge might be brought against me. I was lead to think this because of the way the widows had removed the body of the Rao Raja from the Rani Bagh.

The case was then further adjourned to the 4th. The whole sitting on the 4th January was devoted to the evidence of Pundits who were called to depose to the facts connected with the purification and entry into "pardah" of Rani Kamal Kuer.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

SAILING RACES.

THE following races will be held on Saturday the 11th instant.

Yachts Handicap (class A) Race start at 3-15 p.m. Course No. 9.

Yachts Handicap (class B) Race start at 3-10 p.m. Course No. 8 followed by Course No. 13.

Tomtit Class Race start at 3-10 p.m. Course No. 14.

Ship's Boats (Fancy rig) Race start at 2-45 p.m. Course special, viz:—From Committee Vessel round North Karanja Buoy leaving it to port, thence round Committee Vessel leaving it to starboard to buoy on with Course No. 12.

Entries for all the above races will be closed at noon on Friday.

THE HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the weekly memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills:—

	£
1. Amount to be remitted during 1901-02	16,500,000
2. Remitted from 1st April to 28th Dec. 1901	11,196,794
3. Balance to be remitted from 28th Dec., 1901, to 31st March, 1902	5,303,206

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

THE BRIDGING OF THE ATLANTIC.

A TALK WITH MR. MARCONI.

WHEN it is mentioned that Mr. Marconi's working day in London averages fifteen or sixteen hours it may be taken that the young electrician who may one day put a wire less girdle round the earth, has little time to spend with mere interviewers. I was fortunate, however, writes a representative of the "St. James's Budget" to meet Mr. Marconi first at Dover, when he was giving to the world the early results of his investigations. He had already put England and France into wireless communication. From a point high up on the white cliffs of Albion he was flashing messages by means of well-controlled Hertzian waves to his French station on the heights of Boulogne. Comparatively insignificant as that achievement is considered now, it nevertheless marked the dawn of a new era in wireless telegraphy, and now only two or three years later, there is scarcely a State in Europe with any pretensions to naval ambition which has not in some way recognised the immense advantages of the discovery.

BRITAIN SHOWS THE WAY.

It is satisfactory to be able to say that our own Government was not only amongst the earliest to appreciate the importance of wireless telegraphy, but that it has practically led the world in its use. Thirty-six of our battleships, Mr. Marconi lately informed the writer, now carry the apparatus, and we may expect many additions in the near future. The latest demonstration of Britain's sympathy with the Marconi system was the use of it during the last naval manœuvres, where it was found most effective as a means of communication between the war vessels. The system has also been introduced into the Italian Navy, and Germany, France, and other European countries are making experiments with a view to its adoption. The United States, strange to say, has not yet officially recognised it, so far at least as the navy is concerned. On a number of lightships, too, instruments have been placed to enable vessels with the apparatus to communicate rapidly if the necessity arises. Mr. Marconi is at present in Newfoundland, making experiments in telegraphing across the Atlantic, and selecting sites for new stations, which it is hoped will be of great utility to vessels on the St. Lawrence service.

A LUXURY ON LINERS.

The most significant development in the use of wireless telegraphy has been its extension to mercantile shipping. As is pretty generally known, experiments have been made with considerable success on some of the Transatlantic liners. Vessels, when 200 miles off, have been able to establish communication with land, and transmit messages rapidly and clearly. Some of the cross-Channels steamers—Belgian and French as well as English—have also been provided with installations. On a passenger steamer the advantages of an installation are threefold. In the first place, by reason of the vessel being able to "speak" to the shore when two hundred miles out at each end the passage seems shorter. In the second place, passengers are greatly convenienced because, as Mr. Marconi pointed out, they are able to send messages to friends ashore while yet nearly a day's run from land. (Sixpence a word is charged, which is exclusive of all land fees.) Above all, as has been demonstrated on several occasions, an installation ensures greater safety to shipping generally. In the densest fog or the roughest sea communication can be kept up between two vessels or between a ship and the shore any distance up to two hundred miles or thereabouts. Mr. Marconi expects that the advantages of his system in this direction will be more and more appreciated and that sooner or later insurance companies will allow a reduction on premiums to vessels carrying the apparatus. Quite recently Lloyd's arranged with Mr. Marconi's company to fit up an installation in many of their stations, and an installation, it may be mentioned, costs £300.

A MESSAGE OVER 250 MILES.

In the course of the last interview I had with Mr. Marconi about three weeks ago I asked him what was the greatest distance that had actually been covered in wireless communication, and the scientist's statement is most interesting in view of recent developments. Mr. Marconi replied that it preferred to take the public experiments as the tests. The distance over which the Atlantic liners had communicated was 220 miles, and so far, he said, that stood as the record. He mentioned, however, that he had "spoken" over 250 miles without difficulty. "I don't care to prophesy," remarked the young scientist, "We shall do whatever we can to increase the distance, but I am not prepared to hazard an opinion as to the progress we may be able to make."

HOW TO "BRIDGE" THE ATLANTIC.

This led up to a question as to the bridging of the Atlantic without wires. Mr. Marconi seemed less optimistic than some of our American friends.

"Nothing, of course," he said, "is impossible; but at present the idea is outside the realm of things practicable. It could be done even now if you had ten ships stationed at intervals between the two shores, but the cost of vesse is for that purpose would be too great, and even if you had them there it would mean ten retransmissions of the messages which would in consequence be longer on the way than if they had been sent by the present cable system, besides being a more expensive method. No, we must wait until we can cover a much greater distance than is possible just now before seriously considering the question of connecting England with the American Continent."

So great are the possibilities of wireless telegraphy that now, less than a month after Mr. Marconi had made that statement, he has, it appears, communicated signals over a distance of about 1,750 miles.

Mr. Marconi has been able during the past year or so to make extraordinary improvements in his system. "For instance," he said, "for every thirty or forty miles "bridged" we required a hundred feet of pole; now ten feet suffices for the same distance. That has been brought about by an improvement in the instruments and a greater force of electricity.

A DIFFICULTY OVERCOME.

Perhaps the greatest objection urged against wireless telegraphy as an important means of communication is that the oscillations cannot be concentrated. In other words, that a message sent from one ship to another may be read by every other ship carrying an installation within a given radius. Such a case did happen at the last naval manœuvres, when the Admiral of one of the Fleets was able to intercept a message passing from one of his opponent's ships to another. On this point Mr. Marconi remarked, "It is erroneous to suppose that this cannot be averted. Until a comparatively short time ago it certainly could not be, but we have now effected improvements which make it impossible for the oscillations to go to any other point save that for which they are intended, and I may add that the old apparatus can be very readily adopted to ensure this."

NO ADVANTAGE ON LAND.

So far Mr. Meroni has confined his attention to what may be very appropriately termed sea telegraphy. No attempt has yet been made to experiment with wireless communications on land solely. In view, however, of the great havoc amongst the telegraph lines in the north caused by the recent storm, Mr. Marconi's observations on the prospects in this direction are interesting.

"It would be quite possible to 'speak' to Manchester from London," he said, "without wires, but in ordinary circumstances the present telegraph system could not be improved upon. There would be no utility in a wireless system in the United Kingdom or in any other densely populated country where everything is done to facilitate communication. I have no intention of experimenting in a land system."

At the time Mr. Macroni made the foregoing remarks the most disastrous storms of recent years so far as the telegraph wires are concerned had not visited us. It is doubtful however whether an occasional dislocation even of the magnitude we have just experienced would be sufficient justification for the establishment of an experimental wireless system. The Post Office might possibly make temporary use of the wireless instruments, but it is well-known that the Department has rather a hankering after a general underground service, which is now being gradually laid down, and which has been completed between London and Birmingham.

FISH AND LEPROSY.

WHY has leprosy increased in Cape Colony and spread up the country?" asks the "Hospital." And why does it still have Capetown as its main focus of distribution? To this Mr. Hutchinson (who has investigated the matter) answers by saying that the disease began amongst the Dutch near Capetown after the establishment of a fish-curing factory at that place. It spread amongst the Hottentot slaves and others after salted fish had become an ordinary article of diet in the daily ration. It increases because, with the development of commerce, the supply of salt-fish inland has become more and more common; and finally, Capetown is the principal focus because the largest salt-fish factory is situated there. According to his view one may say that what is endemic in leprosy areas is not so much leprosy as the social custom of eating uncooked fish; much in the same way as trichina disease may be apparently endemic in certain countries in which what really is endemic is the habit of eating uncooked pork.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

A German statistician has been collecting facts that charm us by the manner in which figures prove the obvious. They deal with the relation that suicide bears to divorce. In Prussia, it seems, out of 1,000,000 persons 368 women committed suicide after being divorced, as compared with only sixty-one married women, while the men were in the proportion of ten divorced to one married suicide. Divorce is a sign of unhappiness, the unhappy are naturally most prone to self-slaughter, and therefore—but the syllogism does not need completion. It would appear that many of those who do not commit suicide go mad. In Wurtemberg there are in the asylums 3,024 divorced persons, against 283 married, 416 celibates, and 676 widows and widowers. But here, again, facts and common-sense are in perfect harmony. On these grounds we are inclined to accept the figures of Dr. Gurico Morrelli, the statistician in question, as being likely to be perfectly accurate. What gain to human knowledge comes from his labour is not so self-evident.—"Country Life."

The most fascinating confession album is that possessed by the Queen of Greece. To this book nearly every crowned head in the world has contributed something, and vastly entertaining is it to read the various answers given by these august personages to the questions asked. In answer to the question, "What is your idea of happiness?" the King of Greece has wittily written: "To always have a sovereign without a crown." The question, "What is your idea of unhappiness?" has been answered by the King of Sweden as follows: "Tight boots, a corn, and a heavy foot on top of it." Opposite the question, "What kind of personage do you consider the most objectionable?" His Majesty King Edward VII. has written: 'The most objectionable being in the world, in my opinion, is the man who will insist on pointing at you with his umbrella, and shouting out, 'There he is!'" The venerable Emperor of Austria has put down: "The most insufferable being in existence is the one who always remarks when he meets you, 'Bless me!' How very old you are looking to be sure!" The Empress of Russia, adds "The Week-End," has answered the last question in the following mother-like way: "The most objectionable of all beings is the woman who considers her children the healthiest in the world, and yours very intelligent, but awfully weak and frail."

A writer, who recently visited Pitcairn Island, the home of the descendants of the mutineers of the Bounty, says:—"There are, I think, certainly three difficulties which will have to be faced in the near future: First, the absence of anyone of early middle age capable of taking the place of Mr. McCoy; second, the surplus of females both in the present and the rising generation, a difficulty which is naturally accentuated in a small and secluded community—here philanthropy might step in and provide a home for some of the more youthful girls, who would be easily persuaded to leave if their future was assured; third, a growing tendency amongst some of the islanders to use a sort of language, of their own, in which the words are largely clipped and which is at the best a kind of Pidjin English.—"Navy and Army."

A correspondent sends some remarkable instances of the eccentricity displayed by titmice in the matter of their nesting operations. In the first place he discovered in a private letter-box a great tit sitting on her nest with a letter and two postcards lying on her back. One egg was taken, and on visiting the next in the course of a few days the correspondent found that three more had been added to the original number. Another pair of the same birds made persistent efforts to build in a pump, which was in daily use in a garden. On three successive mornings part of the nest was pumped out, and on the fourth day one of the plucky little birds was actually pumped out as well. After this the birds gave up the attempt to get a home together and batook themselves elsewhere.—"Nature Notes."

The great amount of open air curing that now goes on is probably a factor in the increase of garden literature. Minds must work on something' and gardens, happily, have as many facets as the eye of a fly. They may be equally interesting whether studied on a Surrey slope, or in an Indian compound among the brees of bonnie Scotland, at a homestead in Germany, or on the top of a Himalayan mountain. Pearls are pearls, even if strung on a garden-wisp; it is all in the telling, and the telling is sometimes very good, nor is there any lack of inspiration among our modern garden poets, even those who write in newspapers. They often give us great cheer and refreshment, so for their sakes we must pardon the less pleasing scribblers who of late have done so much to swell the tide of garden literature.—"The Garden."

The High Court of Justice cannot be ranked among the costly institutions of the country. An account has been published which shows that the receipts in respect of the High Court and the Court of Appeal during the year ending March 31 last amounted to £502,307, and the expenditure to £622,291. This leaves a deficit of £119,984, but the deficit is more apparent than real. In considering how far suitors contribute to the expense of the High Court, it is necessary to bear in mind that judges are frequently engaged in trying criminal cases and presiding over public inquiries. If allowance is made for all the Crown work of the judges, the claim that the High Court is a self-supporting institution is difficult to deny. The expenditure includes £17,461 for the retiring annuities of judges, £60,930 for the pensions of officers, £10,881 for the circuit expenses of judges, and £259 for expenses connected with election petitions.—"Law Journal."

Tho following letter is published by the Scarborough Post:—Sir,—I hope you will grant me a few lines in your worthy paper. You may think what I am saying is very mysterious, but a friend of mine and myself were taking a quiet walk along the South Cliffs on Sunday night, and when near the First Point we were startled to see an apparition of a man of war rising as though out of the water and ascend towards the sky. We did not say a word to anyone about it, because they would have thought it to have been an unfounded story on the part of some weak-minded individual. So we determined to wait and see if it appeared again on Monday night at the same time—half past-eleven—and it did appear in the same form as on Sunday. Hoping you will grant me this small space in your valuable paper, I remain, One Who Saw It.

How many "gentlemen," and when I put the word in inverted commas it is because I wish to preserve its original and superficial meaning, have tried and tried hard to race for amusement, without in the least expecting to receive much profit, but hoping firmly and against hope that at the end of the season their expenses would not be out of all proportion to the enjoyment they have received, and in how many cases have they given it up in despair, disgusted with the tortuous methods which prevail in so many cases, denuded of much coin, and dissatisfied with the whole thing? Even a few names will suffice to convince any racing men of this truth, and they will be able to add to the list indefinitely at their leisure. Where are Major Fisher, who rode so often and so well for the late Captain Childe in days of old, Mr. Reggie Ward, Lord Cowley, Mr. G. Denman, Mr. O. Mosley, Lord Shrewsbury, Captain Sandeman, to mention but a few? I have chosen these men with care and for a specific purpose, which may not be apparent at first sight. All these gentlemen rode their own horses, and I maintain that, if there is one class of owner who should be encouraged to come forward and try his luck under National Hunt Rules, it is the owner who rides his own horses.—"Country Life."

Here is a Whistler story vouched for by the "Hartford Courant." Whistler was a guest at a dinner given by Sargeant. After dinner he begged to be excused while he wrote a note. "Certainly," said Sargent "you'll find all you want in the little room at the head of the stairs." "Thanks," Whistler said. In two minutes there was a series of bumps ending in a heavy thud at the foot of the stairs. Out rushed Sargent, with "Are you hurt?" "Hurt?" said Whistler, "who in the name of thunder built those stairs?" Sargent gave the name of the builder. "He did, did he?" said Whistler. "The——teetotaler?"

In accordance with French custom there has just been a curious sale by auction in Paris. The objects disposed of consisted mainly of jewellery confiscated by the authorities from convicted criminals, and unclaimed by any person with a legal title to the property. In proclaiming the virtues of the articles offered to the public the auctioneer was able to unctuously dwell on the circumstances that a particular ring had encircled the finger of an assassin on the day of the commission of his crime, and that a necklace had been habitually worn by an interesting lady sent to penal servitude for a crime of the passionel class. It has been found that most of these jewels, being merely imitations of precious metals and stone, would fetch next to nothing if sold in the ordinary way.

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NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

More troops are to be sent to South Africa, and the despatch of them will be very shortly begun. From the details of the composition or this force, which we print in another column, it will be seen that it comprises, besides drafts of the Army Service, Army Ordnance, and Royal Army Medical Corps which will be the earliest in their departure, eight battalions of Militia and another force of Imperial Yeomanry. The Militia, we are informed, are to go not as reinforcements, but as reliefs, a corresponding number of battalions being brought home on the arrival of those now under orders to proceed to South Africa. So far, so good. But the question at once suggests itself, why is the number of these relief battalions limited to eight? There are some six and-twenty battalions of Militia in South Africa. Most of these have been abroad for practically the same length of time. All of them are equally wearied of service under the conditions under which they have been called upon to serve. All of them are equally anxious to return home. Why is not the desire of more of them gratified? Can it be that most of the battalions remaining at home have not manifested the eagerness to volunteer for active service which it would be desirable they should display? And if this should indeed be the case, that it is so can be no matter for surprise. The Militia has since the present war began been consistently badly treated.

A French conscript has been incorporated in the 9th Battalion of Artillery at Belfort who has ideas of his own. He absolutely refuses to learn his duties as an artilleryman, and has been severely punished. His captain attempted to reason with him. He declared that he would not be false to his ideal. His conscience would not allow him to serve, and when it was pointed out to him that he was the only individual in France who entertained such notions, he replied, "Yes, but when you sow a grain of corn, twenty follow in the next year." In short, his idea was that, by arithmetical progression, his ideas would be spread and that by the year 1905 the French army would have ceased to exist. As a matter of fact, he is not the only Frenchman with these ideas. We lately cited a case of another conscript, who absolutely declined, as a matter of conscience, to perform his military duties. One of our military contemporaries thinks it worth while to devote an article to the argument of the young artilleryman, but it appears to us to be rather beating the wind to argue seriously such a case.

The outcry against mess extravagance is a very old one. When Sir Charles Trevelyan and his supporters in and out of Parliament were using every effort in their power to bring public opinion to bear against the then existing system of purchase in the army, this outcry was used as one—if not the chief—shibboleths of the party. The army, according to the views of those military reformers, was in pawn to the aristocracy, and consequently expensive tastes permeated the service and rendered the position of the poor officer intolerable. It was represented that only money purchased rank and advancement—that merit alone was nowhere in considering military claims and that injustice consequently was rampant, as patronage was the privileged perquisite of wealth. These representations were unsupported by facts, and as a truth the purchase system, faulty as it was, nevertheless found favour in the eyes of the poorer officers, for it undoubtedly quickened promotion. But as it was a system which in theory it was difficult to defend, its opponents added to the accusations against it that it encouraged mess extravagance and so helped to lead young officers to ruin. When the Committee of Inquiry into the whole system of purchase was ordered by Parliament in 1856, several officers of the highest rank were examined regarding the subject of mess expenses, and how these effected the pockets of the young officers of slender private means. Amongst those examined was his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, who, in reply to the Duke of Somerset, the chairman of the meeting, said boldly and unhesitatingly: "We are constantly told of officers and their extravagance in their messes, but I believe that the least extravagance of officers is in the mess. They are very fond of putting it forward as an excuse to their parents and guardians to get their bills paid, because they are considered legitimate bills. But the real extravagance of officers is not in their mess; it is unconnected with it; it is in betting and other amusements which their pars a will not stand; and therefore, although you hear a great deal of the extravagance of messes, and very naturally hear of it, the real extravagance is in extraneous amusements unconnected with their regiments." This statement was made on May 26, 1857, and if we leave out the reference to betting—which vice, it may happily be said, is not now so prevalent in the army or the higher ranks of society—history very much repeats itself as to the explanations offered to parents for the indebtedness of their sons.—

According to advices from Cherbourg, an attack upon a couple of coast-defence ships by submarines took place recently at the port. The Bouvines and Valmy steamed towards the harbour before daybreak, and, their approach being signalled, the Narval and Morse went out to meet them, sinking below the surface before they were discovered, and successfully torpedoed the assailants. Those on board the two ships were not aware of the presence of the submarines until they came to the surface. Considerable importance is attached to the experiment. The trials of the new submarine boat Espadon have proved satisfactory. She steamed at 9·54 knots, being something more than the contract.

The war in South Africa presents some puzzling features. On the one hand there are undoubted successes constantly reported, the Boers are being harried and worried out of all military shape, and yet round after round they come up, making fierce attacks on various posts, from which we are officially informed they have been beaten off. Surely this looks as if a large portion of the Army in South Africa is really on the defensive? It is remarkable that the Boers can attack at all, but that they do, and that our troops have so often to defend, is clearly due to the mobility of the one and the immobility of the other. Mr. Brodrick, in his Glasgow speech, put the blame for the prolongation of the war upon the pro-Boers, but with every respect for his ability and energy, we fear that in asking Glasgow for an infantry battalion of Volunteers to relieve a battalion of Regulars at the front he shows that he does not yet appreciate what is really the cause of the prolongation of the war and what is wanted to end it. The urgent demand in South Africa is for mounted men who can fight independent of wheeled transport. We must fight the Boers in their own way, and it is their abnormal mobility which gives them the advantage. If Mr. Brodrick wants to do something really heroic, let him transform all the rifle regiments in the Army at once into mounted infantry, or at least every man of them who is suitable for that work. Transfer the residue to ordinary infantry regiments, and let the riflemen be put to work to justify their old character for dash and elan.

The question of the training of naval officers is coming to the front in Germany. The Navy Law of 1900 should add more than 1,200 officers to the list before the year 1920, implying a large increase yearly in the number of cadets entered. The Kolnische Zeitung says that the special school ships are being increased by the addition of a cadets' training-ship, an artillery vessel, and a training-ship for boys. The German Navy will shortly possess four large gunnery ships—the Mars, Carola, Olga and Marie—and three smaller ones—the Uhlan, Hai, and Brummer. The Marine Rundschau has stated that the large cadets' training-ship proposed to be built will accommodate 200, and will be fitted with study rooms, a museum, a gymnasium, fencing, and recreation rooms, a library and a large saloon. The "Munchener Allgemeine Zeitung says that many naval officers consider this luxurious training-ship to be a very undesirable addition to the German Navy. It is much to the advantage of young officers that, to some extent, they should "rough it," and not be pampered in a "training-ship of the future," fitted like an ocean liner. Moreover, in building such a large ship the value of the personal influence of naval officers upon the cadets is lost sight of. At the present time the youths are distributed in four ships, and, if they be all gathered into a single vessel, a considerable element in their training will be lost.

A Parliamentary Paper has been issued giving an account of naval prize bounty, salvage and other moneys for the past year. On the 1st April 1900 the balances of the several unclaimed amounts in the hands of the Government were returned at £50,353. During the year ending the 31st March 1901 payments on several accounts to the extent of £3005 have been made, leaving a balance of £42,347. Of this balance, £41,775 has been transferred to the Consolidated Fund, and £572 remains in the hands of the Paymaster-General. In the balances thus transferred there appears a sum £1140 for booty captured in China and a sum of £5849 on account of the grant for special service on the China Station. There is also a sum of £7002 due on account of stores captured at Kertch and Yenikale in 1855.

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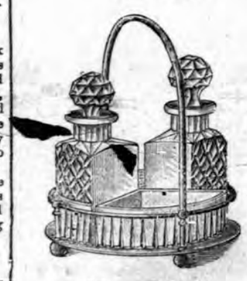
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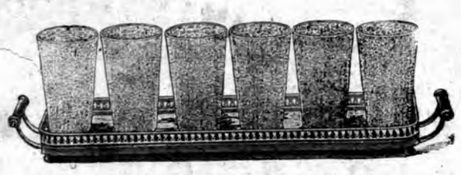
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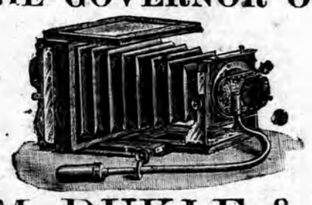

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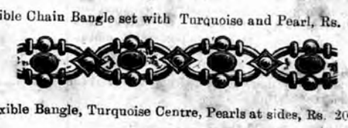
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